

GOODWIN WOULD
TAX BOTH "GAS"
AND DIVIDENDSMotor Vehicle Registrar
Yields Point in Plea
for His MeasureINSISTS ON LEVY ON
DOMESTIC EARNINGSRecommends Revenue From
That and "Gas" Go to Cities
and Towns, Not to State

"While I consider the gasoline tax a fair form of taxation, I think it should become a slogan throughout the State that no more taxes shall be laid upon automobilists until the new tax-exempt stocks of Massachusetts corporations are made to pay their share under the income tax law."

With this declaration, Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles and acting president of the Commonwealth Service Association, submitted to the Legislative Committee on Taxation today the case for his bill to extend the 6 per cent state income tax to the recipients of dividends from domestic corporations the same as it now applies to the Massachusetts stockholders of foreign corporations.

Erland F. Fish, Senator of Brookline, chairman of the tax committee, during the hearing announced himself in favor of the extension of the income tax as urged by Mr. Goodwin, but differed with the latter upon the advisability of pushing through a bill to this effect at the present session, thinking that instead it should be given mature study in order to fit it into the general tax system of the State.

Prepares Stock Tax Bill

The Senator disclosed that he has prepared a comprehensive bill on the subject which he intends to submit to the proposed special commission on taxation which is expected to be established this year under an order filed by Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, and now under consideration.

Mr. Goodwin presented estimates to show that the taxation of Massachusetts corporation dividends would bring the State \$10,000,000 additional revenue annually. He advised that the change be accompanied by a repeal of the so-called "dividend credit" given to foreign corporations who have Massachusetts stockholders, and said this repeal would bring the State another \$3,000,000 a year. This aggregate of \$13,000,000 annual additional revenue, he said, could be distributed to the cities and towns to relieve the load of property taxation upon real estate owners, farmers, home builders and rent payers.

He estimated that the amount of dividends paid by Massachusetts corporations is taxed, is at least \$170,000,000 a year.

Discusses Double Taxation

Taking up the argument that to tax these dividends while the corporations themselves pay property taxes in Massachusetts would be double taxation, Mr. Goodwin said that the customers of the corporations and not the stockholders pay the corporate property taxes. As an instance he cited the case of the Boston Elevated Railway, where taxes are included in operating expenses and charged to the car rider in calculating the fare base.

He quoted a Massachusetts Supreme Court opinion in the Bellows Falls Power Company case as saying in the words of a United States Supreme Court decision, "It is well settled that the property of the shareholders in their respective shares is distinct from the corporate property, franchises and capital stock."

"The only argument I have ever heard against taxing the dividends of Massachusetts corporations is that it will prevent investment in our home industries," Mr. Goodwin said. "The best answer to that is that Massachusetts investors now hold shares of stock in foreign corporations doing business in Massachusetts to the amount of \$1,500,000,000, and they have made these investments notwithstanding the 6 per cent on their dividends."

Revenue to Cities and Towns

When questioned by Joseph Martin, Representative at this time on the gasoline tax in this connection, the Registrar said he was not opposed to that tax if at the same time the tax laws are extended to bring in the new exempt recipient of Massachusetts corporation dividends. He added that he believes the revenue from the gasoline tax and from this new income tax should go to the cities and towns rather than into the state treasury.

Mr. Goodwin explained that he appeared as a representative of the Commonwealth Service Association, composed of state employees, and that his objection was to show where state expenditures could be cut down or state revenues expanded. He said he considered it virtually impossible to reduce the state budget, but said his bill offered a sound and fair way of meeting the request of state employees for improved pay.

John F. Miller, attorney for the Service Association, followed Mr. Goodwin, amplifying his figures and explaining legal phases of the bill.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BAN
ON MAILING FIREARMS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Coolidge yesterday signed the bill declaring revolvers, pistols and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person non-mailable and providing penalties for violation of its provisions.

Overseas Radiophone
a Commercial Success

By the Associated Press

New York
INTERNATIONAL radiophone is able to stand on its own legs. A month's operation of transatlantic service between New York and London and their adjacent areas has proved it to be a commercial success, officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company say.

The newest public utility, which bridges by wire and radio the gap between England and America, is already paying its operating expenses with something besides the company officials say they are satisfied with the financial operation, but are not prepared to give figures until the costs of installation and experimentation have been ascertained.

NORTHERN ARMY
MOVES TOWARD
CANTON FORCESChang Tso-lin's Troops Reported
Advancing to South
Along Four Routes

PEKING, Feb. 10 (AP)—Marshal Chang Tso-lin, head of the alliance of northern war lords, announced today that his campaign had begun in the war of the North against the South.

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 10 (AP)—A telegram from a Japanese source in Hankow states that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's allied forces are advancing to the south along four routes against the Cantonese.

British troops and British warships continued their progress toward Shanghai, for the announced purpose of protecting British lives. They proceeded despite the protests of both the Peking and Nationalist (Cantonese) governments that such protection was unnecessary, and the further declaration by the Nationalist Government that it would sign an agreement with Great Britain preliminary to a treaty if armed forces were landed at Shanghai.

Two regiments of British troops from Gloucestershire and Durham departed from Hong Kong today toward Shanghai, continuing their voyage from England. They will form part of the force of more than 10,000 soldiers and numerous warships that Britain has ordered assembled at or near Shanghai as a result of Chinese hostility.

From Hankow, however, came news of developments more favorable to peaceable settlement of the British-Chinese controversy. Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister, was said, resuming conversation Monday with Owen O'Malley, British chargé d'affaires, which were broken off several days ago when Chen refused to sign an agreement until assurances were given that British armed men would not be landed in Shanghai.

This agreement would have provided for the future administration of the British concessions at Hankow and Kluksing, which the Nationalist Government took over after months of coolies fired by radical speeches had forced British residents to evacuate their districts, and large numbers of them to go to Shanghai and elsewhere for safety.

In resuming their conversations, Chen and O'Malley discussed the effect upon the agreement of the landing of British troops in Shanghai. Although there have been strong intimations that part of the British force would be deflected to Hong Kong or other ports unless the situation at Shanghai became acute, no word officially has come of such intention.

Although little news has percolated from Chekiang Province, where the Nationalist forces are engaged in combat with the troops of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the proposal to the Chinese factions that Shanghai be declared a neutral zone, made by the American Secretary of State, Frank B. Keellogg, was discussed in foreign circles than two days ago. Since then word was received that the Nationalist (Cantonese) forces had been thrown back in Chekiang Province to the Kiangsi border by the army of Sun, which is striving to halt the northward progress of the Cantonese toward this city.

Good News
for
Home Makers

THE monthly Home Making Column authorized for the Monitor by the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has been expanded into a regular weekly feature of the Household Page. Being conducted by Mrs. H. A. Burnham, chairman of the Federation's Division of Home Making, Department of the American Home, it will be of interest to club women everywhere. The Home Making Column will make its first appearance on the weekly basis in

Tomorrow's
Monitor

Household Page

Solution of American Farm
Problem Located in EuropeSir George Paish Says Prosperity Certain If
Continent Gets Means of Buying

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—"If Europe had the means of buying American food every farmer in the United States would be prosperous," Sir George Paish, British economist, told a gathering of business leaders under auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He located the solution of the American farm problem in Europe. America's food surplus is needed abroad, he reported, but Europe's declining ability to buy threatens difficulties not alone in the United States, but in Canada and Australia.

"We haven't the means of buying your food products," he declared. "The world's demand for foodstuffs is declining and something must be done to expand it."

The great thing lacking is America's willingness to buy, he said. America has loaned vast sums of money and in company with other nations is pressing its goods wherever it can in foreign lands. But peoples who cannot sell also cannot buy, and he pleaded that America open its markets to the world. The time for decision, he warned, was limited.

Removal of Tariff Walls

"The present policy of the world is an impossible one," Sir George told his audience at the center of the middle western farming section. "So far as Europe is concerned, measures are beginning to be taken. The League of Nations has called an economic conference in May. There is hope the situation may begin to be modified and tariffs taken down. Though important, that is but a small part of the difficulty. The trouble with Europe in large measure is that since the war it does not know how to buy its food or raw materials."

The British authority then sketched the financial revolution caused by the war—how European loans in the United States have given away to American loans in Europe and other important relations Europe placed in the necessity of sending money to America instead of America

George Washington
Painter-DecoratorNot Only Did He Hang Paper
in a Pinch, but He Was
Helped by Lafayette

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette once assumed the roles of painter, decorator and wallpaper hanger, delegates attending the International Association of Painters and Decorators here were told.

This little known episode in the lives of the first American President and of the French nobleman, who came to aid the colonies, was called to the attention of the convention by C. W. Cousens, commissioner of the Wallpaper Manufacturers' Association.

A painting showing Washington and Lafayette in the overalls hanging wallpaper on the walls of Washington's Mount Vernon home was presented by Mr. Cousens to George Hambrecht, Wisconsin State director of vocational education, in appreciation of a brochure recently written by Mr. Hambrecht describing the industry.

There were such things as strikes among painters and decorators even in Washington's time, the brochure pointed out and one occurred on the eve of a ball Martha Washington had planned for at Mount Vernon. With a large expanse of wallpaper to be painted and a vast area of bare wall to be papered, Washington and Lafayette were said to have risen to the occasion by doing the job themselves.

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to Europe. He warmly disavowed criticism of America in any of these rearrangements but observed, "We need to sell our goods to replace the income from other sources."

Mortgaging the Future
"America has loaned \$1,300,000,000 abroad," he continued, "and this alone has enabled us to pay you. That is mortgaging the future. Those loans are of very great value to us. We are helping Europe to buy food. We are grateful but we are also independent. We want to pay our debts. We want to honor every obligation. But we cannot go on borrowing money to meet our obligations."

"The world is as deep in debt as it ought to be. I hope you will keep on loaning us money to give our statesmen time to think and in order that every dollar you lend will do good. There is every reason to continue."

"Great Britain is not borrowing. Great Britain is lending. America and Great Britain must go on lending. We must not consider the payment sign—how to take pay but only to press their sales upon the world."

Open to World Markets
"You must think how you will take payments, not only how to sell. We are going to have trouble because nations have not considered the payment sign—how to take pay but only to press their sales upon the world."

"You today are thinking only of the people inside this country—135,000,000. You are thinking of them as customers. But they cannot buy all. Think—if there were no tariff barriers. Instead of having 118,000,000, you would have 1,800,000,000. Your trade today is insignificant with the trade I know you would do."

"You are helping the world in a way you have no conception of to become wealthier by your labor saving and other devices. Will you not open your markets to the world? Eighteen hundred millions of people are anxious to get out of their old conditions of poverty. They cannot buy if they cannot sell."

FARM RELIEF
BILL OPPOSEDRhode Island Textile Association Head Says It Is
Blow at Industry

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10 (AP)—Unqualified condemnation of the McNary-Haugen farm relief measure, which "is giving aid to farmers by creating an artificial high price for domestic products and dumping surplus products abroad, will cause American cotton to be sold in the foreign market cheaper than it can be bought here," was uttered today by William S. Pepperell of this city, president of the Rhode Island Textile Association.

Declaring that he would today telegraph the Rhode Island delegation to Congress urging that they defeat the measure and save the textile industry from ruin, Mr. Pepperell predicted that should the measure become law, it will not only be a direct blow at the textile trade, but it would react to the detriment of the Southern cotton planter and the farmer.

"Artificial price fixing is unsound," he said, "and that textile men believe it to be unsound is proved by the fact that they did not ask the Government to do any price fixing at a time when the textile trade was suffering from overproduction."

Henry P. Lipitt, former United States Senator and chairman of the board of directors of the Manville-Jencks Company and a former president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, declared that for the United States to arrange for cotton manufacturers to buy product cheaper abroad than it could be bought here "where it was grown" would be most illogical and an unprecedented discrimination against the industry in America.

Mr. Lipitt is also chairman of the cotton textile institute in New York during the organization last fall.

Simms Corner, Ohio, Only Corner
That Interests Wheeling's CrewThat's Where the "Crack Flier" Stops to Bargain With
Farmer on the Price of Eggs

CLEVELAND (AP)—Gyrations of the stock of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad on the New York Stock Exchange have not interfered with the "business as usual" attitude of the crew of the road's "crack flier" between Cleveland and Wheeling, W. Va.

The crew is more of a family than a crew and the train they operate is an institution in Ohio railroading. The corner that most interests them is not being discussed in Wall Street. It is Simms Corner, Ohio, where a trim young woman in white comes to the back end of the dining-car observation car and discusses the price of eggs with a farmer who supplies that delicacy for the patrons of the train. If his price is right, if it isn't the eggs are bought further down the line.

To regular travelers, this bargain-

BUTLER-BORAH
ACCORD REACHED
ON DRY DEBATEBoth Agree to Go Before
Nation's Voters and De-
bate the Issue

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, differing sharply on prohibition, are in agreement to present the issue as they see it to the voters in advance of the national nominating conventions of next year.

In accepting the proposal of Senator Borah, Dr. Butler also replied to a request from the Idaho Senator for a detailed statement of his position on prohibition by declaring for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and by expressing the hope the Republican Party officially would adopt the same attitude.

"I have done whatever my time and strength have permitted to keep this issue before the people in all parts of the United States," the educator wrote. "So far as time and strength and the heavy pressure of personal and professional duties will permit, I shall certainly continue this course of action during the months that lie before us."

"I am prepared at any convenient time to confer with you or any other of our (Republican) party associates as to how best and most effectively to accomplish the end that we both have in mind."

"You ask me two main questions. These are my answers. Specifically and definitely, of the repeal both of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Volstead Act. It would make me very glad to have the Republican Party, to which I have given such service as I am capable of since 1912, to take that position."

"It would thereby place itself once more at the head of a great movement to conserve the federal form of government established by the Constitution, to defend that local self-government on which our whole social and political structure has rested, and to accomplish by effective and practical means the total abolition of the private traffic in intoxicating liquors, the discontinuance of the saloon, and the promotion of true temperance, without at the same time invading and restricting the just, civil and political liberties of the individual."

"In my judgment, this can be done. This is the position which I am prepared to defend before such part of the public as will listen to me."

"To your second question, I answer that I should not oppose the Republican Party pleading itself specifically to the upholding of and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment so long as the amendment remains a part of the Constitution, provided that the declaration be so drawn as to make it plain that this enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is always and everywhere to be accompanied by the like enforcement of the other provisions of the Constitution, including particularly those contained in the first 10 amendments, which constitute the Bill of Rights."

The open correspondence between Senator Borah and Dr. Butler followed a speech by the latter here Monday, in which he asserted that in his opinion President Coolidge would not run for re-election, and declared no one but an avowed wet would have a chance of election to the Presidency in 1928 on either ticket.

TANK WAGON PRICE
OF "GAS" 22 CENTS

The tank wagon price of gasoline advanced to 22 cents a gallon today among all local distributors except the Jenney Manufacturing Company, which through the tremendous effort and sacrifice of others, and of these blessings, in the nature of things, must be transmitted through youth to others who are to follow. If youth fails to pick up the threads of progress where its forebears have left off, then all this labor has been for naught, and the work of ages is lost."

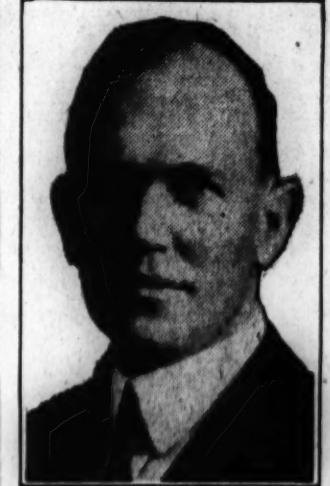
Mr. Dickerson told the meeting that one of the interesting experiences on this trip was his chat with the director of the petroleum bureau of the New York Stock Exchange which receives upwards of 10,000 applications annually from boys seeking positions in Wall Street and with the 150 to 200 financial houses represented by this bureau.

"It is, therefore, encouraging to the DeMolays, of whom 40 per cent are employed, that the order represents so high a percentage of potential leadership," he went on. "Nearly all our members have completed high school and many are college men, an extraordinary fact indeed when we consider the figures that only one out of every six or seven completes high school, one in 25 goes to college, and one in every 100 are graduated."

MR. EASTMAN TO HEAD
ARBITRATION SOCIETYSpecial from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The election of Lucius R. Eastman as president of the American Arbitration Association has just been announced following the quarterly meeting of the directors of the association. Mr. Eastman is also president of the Merchants' Association of New York.

John R. Fowler of W. R. Grace & Co. was elected temporary chairman of the board of directors. Those newly elected to the board of directors are Irving T. Bush, Lee J. Eastman, president of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, and Fred J. Kent of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Leader in DeMolay Work

ROY E. DICKERSON
Director of Program and Activities.DEMOLAY FORUM
WORK OUTLINEDNational Program Director
Talks at District Meeting
in Boston

Citizenship forums to interest youth in civic service were described today before a district meeting of the Order of DeMolay at the Boston Square and Compass Club by Roy E. Dickerson, national director of program and activities for the Grand Council.

Mr. Dickerson, who has been in boys' work for 20 years, and who has been making a two weeks' tour of cities east of Kansas City, Mo., his present headquarters, will leave tonight for New York City, where he will advise local chapters there.

In Massachusetts, he visited Springfield, Lawrence and Fitchburg to advise chapters and other points in New England, such as Providence, R. I.; Manchester, N. H.; and New Port, Vt. On his way East, Mr. Dickerson stopped off at Chicago, Pittsburgh, Erie, Pa., and Rochester, N. Y. and will fill an engagement at Scranton, Pa., en route West again.

The forums, he said, are held once every three months and consist of a 30-minute program composed of a debate or address on some question of current importance not of a controversial or political nature. The Grand Council awards the best record in civic service with four prizes annually, he added.

"What are we, that is the Nation as a whole, doing to prepare young folk, 18 and 19 years of age, who are nearly ready to vote, to face the problems of the world when they leave high school or college?" asked Mr. Dickerson. He answered by saying that the DeMolay order, with nearly 250,000 members and 1400 chapters in the country, is one of the outstanding things in this line. They are, first taking the more mature young men and giving them an introduction to the needs of the day, making them see the rather pressing problems of the community, state and nation, he said, no man can be a good citizen unless he is actually aware of the existing needs.

"Secondly, the DeMolay is obtaining response from youth which has shown it is ready and willing to serve, even though only in a humble way, and that it is public spirited in that it realizes it has a part to play," continued the speaker.

"In our message, we take care to point out that youth is endowed with remarkable privileges and opportunities through the tremendous effort and sacrifice of others, and of these blessings, in the nature of things, must be transmitted through youth to others who are to follow. If youth fails to pick up the threads of progress where its forebears have left off, then all this labor has been for naught, and the work of ages is lost."

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FURTHER CUT IN NAVIES
PROPOSED TO POWERS
BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGEIn Notes to Great Britain, France, Italy and
Japan He Urges That Treaties to That End
Be Negotiated Without Delay at GenevaPROPOSAL WOULD TAKE IN WARSHIPS
NOT INCLUDED IN 1921 CONFERENCEMessage Was Without Warning to Congress—If Nothing
Practical Comes From Geneva Session, President May
Call Special Parley, Observers Intimate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—President Coolidge desires to have the question of further limitation of armament taken up at the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. If nothing practical should result from that meeting, there is a belief that the President may call a special conference.

American Ambassadors at London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo have presented, by the President's order, a memorandum proposing that Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan instruct their delegates to negotiate

and conclude at an early date an agreement further limiting naval armament supplementing the Washington Treaty. Congress was informed of this action in a special message.

The powers have been reminded that "the support of all measures looking to the preservation of the peace of the world has been long established as a fundamental policy of this Government. The American Government and people are convinced that competitive armaments constitute one of the most dangerous contributing causes of international suspicion and discord and are calculated eventually to lead to war."

That was why the Washington Conference was called in 1921. The President in his opposition to a bigger navy for the United States carried on even against the policy of prominent members of his own party, has given evidence of his sincere desire to keep the navy where it is needed for defense only.

The President recalls that America felt then, as she does now, that deliberate self-denial and limitation of naval armament by the great powers promised at least one guarantee of peace, an end worthy of mutual adjustment and concession.

The message takes up only naval disarmament and only one phase of that, the building of cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The only limitation placed by the Washington Conference was on the size and armament of cruisers.

In short, the work of the Washington Conference was left unfinished and the President now desires to rectify it. It was only to be expected, he states, that "the spirit of competition, stifled as regards capital ships and aircraft carriers, would sooner or later show itself in regard to other vessels not limited by the treaty."

The President does not feel that such competition has actually and seriously begun but he sees that far-reaching programs have been laid down by certain powers and that there has appeared in the United States a sentiment favoring naval construction. "In such sentiment lies the germ of naval competition," he declares.

LEGISLATORS LOSE
BY TELEPHONE RULERepresentatives Cannot Work
for State and Company Too

Maurice J. Tobin and Thomas H. Carr, members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston, both of whom are employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, received notices from the company today that they are on "compulsory vacation" from employment without pay "so long as they continue to serve in public office."

These representatives are serving their first year in the Legislature. They had given their occupation as "telephone installers." Last week they were recorded on a roll-call vote as in favor of the petition of A. McNulty, Representative, seeking an investigation of the rates and charges of the telephone company in this State.

In taking this action the telephone company informed Messrs. Carr and Tobin, it was reported at the State House that it is the unwritten rule of the company that any employees elected to public office must take such leave.

With respect to the report at the State House that there were two other members of the House who gave at least one of their occupations as telephone workers, Charles S. Pierce, general counsel and vice-president of the telephone company, said that to his knowledge there were no other company employees holding public office. He declared that the position which the two Representatives took in favor of the telephone rate investigation measure did not influence the action in releasing them temporarily, but that it was a continuing policy.

TEAMING CONDITIONS
WILL BE INVESTIGATED

In an endeavor to avoid a strike of the International Union of Teamsters and Truck Drivers, local 26, the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation has appointed experts to investigate wages and conditions of work involved in the controversy. Committees representing employers and labor presented their side of the case at a conference yesterday before the state board. Before the state board renders its decision it will wait the report of the investigators.

Hugh Gibson, who is here now in conference with officials, in the American representatives on the Preparatory Commission. Other representation is not completed, but it will include naval, army and state department experts. The fact that Mr. Gibson is being transferred from Switzerland to Belgium will not affect his services on the commission, it was stated.

A member of the State Department to explain the details of the proposal accompanied the President's message.

[The full text of the President's Message will be found on Page 2.]

United States in Note to Powers Again Makes Move to Scale Down Naval Armaments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (P).—The full text of President Coolidge's special message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to my instructions the American ambassadors at London, Paris, Rome, and Tokyo, will today present to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, a memorandum suggesting that they empower their delegates at the forthcoming meeting of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference at Geneva to negotiate and conclude at an early date an agreement further limiting naval armament, supplementing the Washington treaty on that subject, and covering the classes of vessels not covered by that treaty. I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a copy of this memorandum.

I wish to inform the Congress of the considerations which have moved me to take this action.

The support of all measures looking to the preservation of the peace of the world has been long established as a fundamental policy of this Government. The American Government and people are convinced that competitive armaments constitute one of the most serious contributing causes of international suspicion and discord and are calculated eventually to lead to war. A recognition of this fact and a desire as far as possible to remove this danger led the American Government in 1921 to call the Washington Conference.

A Guarantee of Peace

At that time we were engaged in a great building program which, upon its completion, would have given us first place on the sea. We felt then, however, and feel now, that the policy we then advocated—that of deliberate self-denial and limitation of naval armaments by great naval powers—promised the attainment of at least one guarantee of peace, and end worthy of mutual adjustment and peace.

At the Washington Conference we found the other nations animated with the same desire as ourselves to remove the cause of international discord. Unfortunately, however, it was not possible to reach

agreements at Washington covering all classes of naval ships. The Washington treaty provided a specific limitation upon capital ships and aircraft carriers, but certain restrictions as to size and maximum caliber of guns for other vessels.

Every nation has been at complete liberty to build a number of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. Only size and armament of cruisers were limited. The signatories of the Washington treaty have fulfilled their obligations faithfully and there can be no doubt that that treaty constitutes an outstanding success in its operation.

It has been the hope of the American Government, constantly expressed by the Congress since the Washington Conference, that a favorable opportunity might present itself to complete the work begun here by the conclusion of further agreements covering cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. The desirability of such an agreement has been apparent, since it was only to be expected that the spirit of competition, stifled as regards capital ships and aircraft carriers by the Washington treaty, would, sooner or later, show itself with regard to the other vessels not limited under that treaty.

Actually, I do not believe that competitive building of these classes of ships has begun. Nevertheless, far-reaching building programs have been laid down by certain powers, and there has appeared in our own country, as well as abroad, a sentiment urging naval construction on the ground that such construction is the only way to insure national security and the germ of renewed naval competition.

Seeks Further Disarmament

I am sure that all governments and all peoples would choose a system of naval limitation in preference to consciously reverting to competitive building. Therefore, in the hope of bringing about an opportunity for discussion among the principal naval powers to ascertain whether further limitation is practicable, I have suggested to them that negotiations on this subject should begin as soon as possible.

The moment seems particularly opportune to try to secure further limitation of armament in accordance with the expressed will of the Congress. The earnest desire of the nations of the world to have peace is as great a measure as possible of the burden of armaments and to avoid the dangers of competition has been shown by the willingness of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference which met in Geneva last month to continue its work with a view to preparing the agenda for a final general conference.

More than six months, representatives of a score or more of nations have examined from all points of view the problem of the reduction and limitation of armaments. In these discussions it was brought out very clearly that a number of nations felt that land, sea, and air armaments were interdependent and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to agree upon the limitation of one type of armament without simultaneously limiting the other types.

The consequence to be feared is that a deadlock will be reached, should even partial progress in the reduction of armaments be conditioned upon the acceptance of some universal plan covering land, sea, and air forces together.

If the prospective deadlock cannot be broken, it is probable that little progress will be made for the time being. It appears to me to be the duty of this Government, which has always advocated limitation of armaments, to endeavor to suggest some avenue by which concrete results may be achieved even though such results may be short of an ultimate ideal solution for the threefold problem of land, sea, and air armaments.

Our delegates at Geneva have consistently expressed the view that under conditions as they exist in the world today the problems of land and air armaments are most susceptible of solution by regional agreements covering regions within which the land or air armaments of one country constitute a potential threat to another country.

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Geographical continents have been suggested as regions appropriate for land and air limitation agreements.

A Threat to No One

The American land and air force constitute a threat to no one. They are at minimum strength; their reduction has been suggested by no one as a necessary condition precedent to general arms limitation. This reduction of our land forces has been rendered possible by our favored geographical position.

I realize that the problems of armaments on land and in the air in Europe are beset with difficulties which in all justice we must recognize and, although this Government will always be ready to lend its assistance in any appropriate way to efforts on the part of European or other governments to arrive at regional agreements limiting land and air forces, it would hesitate to make specific proposals on this subject to European nations.

The problem of the limitation of naval armament, while not regional in character or susceptible of regional treatment, has been successfully treated, in part, by an agreement among the five leading naval powers in the world. This agreement can be definitely dealt with by further agreements among those powers.

It will be a contribution to the success of the preliminary work now going on at Geneva should the great naval powers there agree upon a further definite limitation of naval armament.

A General Conference

It is my intention that the American representatives at Geneva should continue to discuss with the representatives of the other nations there the program for a general limitation of armaments conference. If such a conference should be possible in the future, on a basis generally acceptable, this Government would, of course, be gratified. Pending the formulation of the plan for such a general conference, however, I believe that we should make an immediate and sincere effort to solve the problem of naval limitation, the solution of which would do much to make the efforts toward more general limitation successful.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

The White House, Feb. 10, 1927.

Memorandum:

The American Government has followed with close attention the proceedings of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference, and, after the most careful deliberation, has concluded that it is its duty to suggest to the other powers a basis generally acceptable, this Government would, of course, be gratified. Pending the formulation of the plan for such a general conference, however, I believe that we should make an immediate and sincere effort to solve the problem of naval limitation, the solution of which would do much to make the efforts toward more general limitation successful.

The conviction that the competitive augmentation of national armaments has been one of the principal causes of international suspicion and ill will, leading to war, is firmly held by the American Government and people. Hence the American Government has neglected no opportunity to lend its sympathy and support to international efforts to reduce and limit armaments.

The Washington Conference

The success of the Washington Conference of 1921-22 demonstrated that the nations of the world, with a similar desire to do away with this dangerous source of international discord, the Washington Conference made a beginning in the reduction of armaments, and it has been the continued hope of the American Government, since that time, to see the nations of the world proceed at once to the isolation and separate solution of such problems as may appear susceptible of

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stage sufficiently advanced, in the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations, to warrant the establishment of the preparatory commission, to meet in 1926, to prepare the ground for an international conference at an early date.

The American Government, pursuant to its policy of co-operation with all efforts calculated to bring about an actual limitation of armaments, accepted the invitation of the council to be represented on the preparatory commission. The American representatives on that commission have endeavored to play a helpful part in its discussions, and they will continue to be guided by that policy.

Commission's Valuable Work

The American Government believes that the discussions of the commission have been most valuable in making clear the views of the various governments as to the problems presented, and in demonstrating the complexity and diversity of the obstacles to be overcome in the preparation and conclusion of a general agreement for the limitation of all armaments.

At the same time, these very complexities and difficulties, as brought out in the preparatory commission, have clearly pointed out that a final solution for the problem of armament may not be immediately practicable. Indeed, at the latest session of the commission, several distinguished American leaders in the movement for the limitation of armament, soundly noted of warning against too great optimism of immediate success.

The American Government is most anxious that concrete results in the limitation of armament may be achieved. The discussions of the preparatory commission have emphasized the fact that a number of governments consider that one of the chief present obstacles to the general reduction and limitation of armaments lies in the independence of land, sea, and air armaments, and in the consequent impossibility of the reduction of one category of armaments without dealing simultaneously with the others.

Peace Question Involved

On the other hand, the discussions have demonstrated even more emphatically the need for a basis generally acceptable, this Government would, of course, be gratified. Pending the formulation of the plan for such a general conference, however, I believe that we should make an immediate and sincere effort to solve the problem of naval limitation, the solution of which would do much to make the efforts toward more general limitation successful.

The above difficulties must be frankly recognized. The American Government believes that they can be overcome, since the consequences of a failure to overcome them, and to make some definite, if only partial, agreement for the limitation of armament would constitute a setback to the cause of international peace too great to deserve serious contemplation as a possibility.

Admittedly, it is true that the existing political situations in certain parts of the world may render the problem of universal limitation incapable of immediate solution. As a whole, the American Government believes that it is entirely practicable for the nations of the world to proceed at once to the isolation and separate solution of such problems as may appear susceptible of

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such treatment, meanwhile continuing to give sympathetic consideration and discussion to comprehensive proposals aimed at the simultaneous limitation of land, sea, and air armaments by a general agreement when such an agreement may be warranted by existing world conditions.

The American Government believes that the adoption of such a course is the duty of the governments represented on the preparatory commission and that by so doing they will insure the achievement of the commission and by the general conference of concrete, even though perhaps only partial, results, thus facilitating progress toward the final solution of the general problem.

America's Minimum Strength

The American Government, as its representatives on the preparatory commission have repeatedly stated, feels that land and air armaments constitute essentially regional problems to be solved primarily by regional agreements. The American army and air force are at minimum strength. Agreement for land and air limitation in other regions of the world would not be dependent upon the reduction or limitation of American land and air forces. Therefore the American Government does not feel that it can appropriately offer definite suggestions to other powers in regard to the limitation of these categories of armament.

The problem of the limitation of naval armament, while not regional in character, can be dealt with as a practical matter by a limited group of powers. This has been clearly established by the success of the Washington treaty limiting naval armament. The United States, as the initiator of the Washington treaty, and as one of the principal naval powers, has a direct interest in this question, and, being both ready and willing to enter into an agreement further limiting naval armament, feels itself privileged to indicate a course of procedure which will, in its opinion, lead to such an agreement.

The discussions over a period of six months in Geneva have been most helpful in making clear the views of the various governments as to the problems presented, and in demonstrating the complexity and diversity of the obstacles to be overcome in the preparation and conclusion of a general agreement for the limitation of all armaments.

At the same time, these very complexities and difficulties, as brought out in the preparatory commission, have clearly pointed out that a final solution for the problem of armament may not be immediately practicable. Indeed, at the latest session of the commission, several distinguished American leaders in the movement for the limitation of armament, soundly noted of warning against too great optimism of immediate success.

The American Government is most anxious that concrete results in the limitation of armament may be achieved. The discussions of the preparatory commission have emphasized the fact that a number of governments consider that one of the chief present obstacles to the general reduction and limitation of armaments lies in the independence of land, sea, and air armaments, and in the consequent impossibility of the reduction of one category of armaments without dealing simultaneously with the others.

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LISBON REBELS SURRENDER TO LOYAL FORCES

Portuguese Revolution Is
Over, Says Dispatch From
Foreign Minister

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—Portugal's latest revolution is over, says a telegram received by the Portuguese diplomatic representative here from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The revolutionaries in Lisbon surrendered last night.

The rebels surrendered after being beaten in every quarter, and those who were barricaded in the arsenal fled.

The cruiser Carvalho Araujo, which joined the rebels yesterday, was silenced by the shore batteries. The crew ran up the white flag and took refuge aboard a German boat.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Surrender of the revolutionaries at Lisbon at 10:30 last night is reported by a Reuters dispatch from the Portuguese capital this morning. The correspondent said the city was quiet and that order had been restored throughout the country. A large number of persons, including non-combatants, were reported wounded in Lisbon during the fighting between the insurgents and the loyal forces, and the property damage is very extensive.

Crews Disarmed
The insurgents, who had entrenched themselves in an arsenal, surrendered after 44 hours of intense bombardment from field guns and machine guns. To add to the discomfort of the revolutionaries an airplane dropped three torpedoes into the arsenal, doing much damage.

The revolution broke out in the capital at noon Monday, supported by naval men, a portion of the republican guard, police and a large number of civilians. The insurgents erected barricades in various parts of the city and the Government took energetic measures to crush the movement, ordering the evacuation of the Lisbon garrison, who directed an intense machine gun fire on the insurgents.

By orders of the Government the cruisers whose crews were suspected of favoring the revolt, were promptly disarmed. Thus, it is believed, Lisbon was spared a naval bombardment. The insurgents had seized the naval arsenal and the general post office, preventing news from leaving the capital.

Damage Extensive
Bombardment of the naval arsenal ceased at 10 o'clock yesterday, when the fighting stopped abruptly. The Government forces completely dominated the rebels, the dispatch said.

The night passed quietly and street traffic was partially resumed this morning.

Communication with points outside the country is being carried on with difficulty, owing to the damage suffered by the cables during the bombardment.

Culmination of the stage of the naval arsenal began at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when two regiments from Oporto reinforced the Government troops. Additional artillery was brought up, and drum fire was directed against the arsenal, where the rebels were entrenched. Gradually the rebel fire weakened, while the Government guns continued unabated. Over the roar of the field pieces could be heard the intermittent bursts of machine-gun fire. Extensive damage was done in the Praça de Rio de Janeiro, a public square in the most modern part of the capital, and also in the Praça de Brazil.

Oporto Reported Quiet

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 10—All has been quiet in Oporto since Feb. 8, according to a message received from the British consular agent, who is one of the British ships in the harbor, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The message adds that steamers are now being allowed to leave port, and everything is beginning to resume a normal aspect. One of the steamship companies here says it has received a letter, dated Feb. 7, from a partner in Oporto, stating that the British residents all left for the seaside when

the trouble began and had not been molested. The writer himself, however, was on his way south at the outbreak of hostilities, but was turned back just before reaching the river Douro.

The impression is growing in informed circles that the fighting is going in favor of the government at Lisbon as well as Oporto, but nothing is known as regards events in other parts of the country.

MEXICO GUARDS ALIEN SCHOOLS

Refuses Demand to Close
Them—Boycott on American
Goods Reported

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Secretary of Education, Dr. Jose Puig Casauranc, has denied the petition, of the National Teachers League asking closure of the foreign-owned primary schools in Mexico. The petition alleged that these schools taught Mexican children to admire everything foreign and to despise their homeland.

In his reply Dr. Puig Casauranc declared the law protects such schools and that they operate along an official program under official supervision.

The Government has refused to turn over any Roman Catholic church to the Mexican Apostolic church, which classifies itself as Catholic but has no relations with Rome and denies the authority of the Pope.

Patriarch Perez, head of the Schismatic church, presented a petition asking for the use of some of the most important Roman Catholic churches in Mexico City on the ground that the priests had abandoned them since the religious laws became effective last August.

In effect the reply of the Department of the Interior was, "If you desire churches go and build them." It was added that the Government would be glad to approve an application from the Apostolic church for the erection of new houses of worship.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10 (Special)—A boycott against all American manufactured goods, raw materials and farm products has been decreed by the Mexican Department of Labor, according to a dispatch from Vera Cruz. It is stated that labor unions there have received instructions ordering all members to abstain from buying or using any American products.

The boycott is also directed at American films, radio broadcasts, and every manufactured article imported from the United States. The dispatch states that the order is a reprisal against the American policy in Mexico and Nicaragua.

JUGOSLAVS TO PAY VISIT TO PRAGUE

By Wireless
BELGRADE, Feb. 10—A large group of members of the Czechoslovak legislature last year visited the Belgrade Parliament for the purpose of bringing about a closer cultural and economic rapprochement between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. It has now been decided that a large delegation from the Yugoslav Parliament will return the visit to Prague.

The delegation was chosen yesterday and divided into sections, according to the nature of the work. Each political party has appointed a certain number of delegates, including several former ministers. The delegation leaves for Prague Saturday.

\$10,000,000 FUND TO COMBAT CORN BORER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Coolidge signed yesterday the bill authorizing the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for eradication of the European corn borer.

The bill provides for federal cooperation with the states in the eradication of the corn borer which is now menacing the corn belt states of the Middle West after having swept eastward from New England. The states would be required under the bill to adopt legislation suitable for the extinction of the insect.

The measure was introduced by Fred S. Purnell (R.), Representative from Indiana.

OPPOSITION GROWS IN ENGLAND TO REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK

Many Influential Anglicans Describe Proposed Alterations
as "an Outrage Upon Conscience"—Mass
Meetings of Protest

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 10—A strong movement of the Protestant evangelical clergy and laity of the Church of England opposed to the revision on the prayer book is taking a more definite form with the announcement today of a manifesto by the Council of the Church Association calling upon all who would "maintain the principles of the English Reformation" to disapprove the authorization of the alternative ritual proposed by the House of Bishops. The Church Association was organized in 1885 "to uphold the doctrines, principles and order of the united Church of England and Ireland . . . and counteract the efforts to pervert her teaching on the essential points of the Christian faith," is backed by many influential Anglicans.

The manifesto says: "The proposal that an agreement to the alternatives to be read into the subscription of our clergy to the present prayer book is an outrage upon conscience. The clergy have subscribed to the prayer book knowing it repudiates for evil all mass vestments, reservation and prayers for the dead, and no legislation is justified in enacting that in the future an acceptance of those things must be read into the solemn declaration wherein the clergy repudiated them."

Signal for Controversy
Its adoption, the council says, "would be the signal for an outbreak of acrimonious controversy throughout the church." The allegation is also made that there was "no real demand" for revision.

The Rev. W. A. Limbrick, general secretary of the Protestant Reformation Society said that it opposed "the attempt to reverse and undo the Reformation settlement under the plea of revision and would feel bound to resist to the utmost of their powers so immoral a proceeding as that of making error lawful, in order to placate and retain that section of the church who have, as the royal commission shows, so long defied the law and the bishop and set at naught the Reformation principles." Mr. Limbrick said that he believed revision would denationalize the church and cause it to be known, as Bishop Knox termed it, a "church with two voices."

Mass meetings of protest will be addressed by Sir Charles Kingsland, General E. W. Bank, Sir George Hume and other notables.

Bishop of London's Views
The Bishop of London, interviewed in Brisbane, Australia, said that it was ridiculous to say that the revision meant a "move toward Rome." It was, he said, merely the restoration of the ancient liturgy.

While the United Protestant Council, the National Church League, and other Protestant bodies today are planning a national campaign of protest, the Central Council of Catholic Societies was all day in session here and conferences of the council of the English Church Union and the Council of the Federation of Catholic Priests of the Church of England called meetings respectively for Feb. 16 and 18.

The Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson, professor of church history at Cambridge, discussing the revision in the current British Weekly, says: "In those aspects which do concern the matters where the parties differ, it is on the one hand a coloring of practically the whole of the public worship of the English Church with a markedly deeper 'Catholic' tinge. On the other hand this is nowhere secured in such a way as really to alter the character of the church."

**IBANEZ HEADS
CHILE CABINET**
War Minister Takes Charge
in Quick Change—Urged
Strong Government

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 10 (AP)—Less than 24 hours after his declaration that Chile needed a stronger Government to counteract the spread of Bolshevism, Gen. Carlos Ibanez has been installed as the head of a new Cabinet and his Ministers sworn in.

Whether the Chilean President, Emilio Figueroa-Larrain, will remain in office was a matter of doubt this morning. The Executive not having made a definite announcement of his intentions. General Ibanez, War Minister in the Cabinet that resigned yesterday and who was responsible for the resignation of the Cabinet last November, has urged the President to remain in office, and similar advice has been given by the heads of the Senate and Chamber.

Should the president decide to resign a peculiar governmental situation will be brought about. There is no vice-president in Chile; if the presidency is vacated, therefore, the chief of cabinet automatically assumes the title of vice-president and takes over the full duties of chief executive.

The statement of General Ibanez which brought about the resignation of the ministry contained the charge that the spread of Bolshevism, facilitated by a weak government, had carried the country to "deplorable extremes." He amplified this by remarking: "Moscow's influence in Chile must be broken, and the way to do it is to reorganize the government by the injection of younger blood." When he agreed to form a new administration he emphasized that he would seek to settle the Bolshevik problem in Chile once for all.

The new ministry, which has been sworn in already is as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior—Gen. Carlos Ibanez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Con-

rado Rios Gallardo, Liberal, a newspaper writer.
Finance—Fablo Ramirez, Radical, formerly Minister of Education and ex-Deputy.
War—Gen. Ortiz Vega, Inspector-General of the Army.
Justice—Aguilera Vergara, Radical, ex-Deputy.
Hygiene—Jose Santos Salas, once Labor candidate for president.
Agriculture—Arturo Alemparte, National Liberal, a member of the previous cabinet.
The ministries of public works and navy are still to be filled.

PARIS BALKS AT TANGIER CLAIMS

Hope Held That Contem-
plated Spanish Memorandum Will Be Modified

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 10—The Tangier conference at present is in its preliminary stage and serious discussions will not begin for several days. Meanwhile, the delegates, having renewed their contact, are engaged in unofficial conversations and, it is hoped, a result of lobbying, the contemplated Spanish memorandum will be modified. It is felt impossible to reopen the question which has been heavier with menace and has caused more international accidents than any other which interests Europe.

If Spain insists on its demand then France, though desirous of being conciliatory, is bound to be bluntly negative. The guiding lines of the instructions given to the delegates by Primo de Rivera are frankly unacceptable. Spain would have the suppression of the committee of control and would nominate the Mandoub for 10 years, not by the Sultan, but by the Caliphate of the Spanish zone.

Tangier, in an international sense, would be reduced to the town itself. The French administrator would be replaced by a Spanish controller. The Legislative Assembly would be nothing more than a municipal council. Spanish courts would be substituted for international tribunals. The Gendarmes would be incorporated in the Spanish military police.

These claims, besides the request for a reorganization of the customs duties, are published here and described as contrary to the accords of 1912 and 1923. Apparently the French have not yet made counter proposals. Avenir states that it is essential that no concession be made which will place France in an inferior position in Tangier, for French interest in the whole of North Africa are extensive and vital. The African populations would not understand the diminished status of France and fresh difficulties might arise if France lost its appearance of power.

It is hard to see what purpose the conference serves unless Spain is prepared to take much less than it asks. The anti-Locarnists find the refusal to give to Spain a permanent Council seat at the time of the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. Spain quit the Geneva feeling the affront, and now seeks diplomatic compensation.

PRESIDENT DIAZ READY TO QUIT

Says He Will Resign to Aid
Nicaragua Peace If the
United States Wishes

NICARAGUA, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Diaz has announced that he is ready to give way to someone else, if that seems best to the United States.

"My interests, hopes and ambitions," he said, "are only for Nicaragua, peace and progress and the friendship of the United States. If the United States should think it best that we give way to someone else as a means of furthering the best interests of Nicaragua, I should do so immediately."

So long as I am President, and under subsequent administrations, I think the United States Marines should remain in Nicaragua. This is the only means of preventing revolutions and warranting uninterrupted progress of the coast-to-coast railroad which I plan, paved highways, educational systems allowing the Nicaraguans to realize their natural physical advantages, and possibilities of development during peace time.

"I always opposed removing the marines from Nicaragua, and I welcome their return to aid our nation." The Conservatives now control Chinandega, and the Liberals are reported to be in flight.

Telephone and telegraph communication has not yet been restored, but a trial train successfully made the trip from Corinto, bringing to the capital business men who were stranded in Corinto when Chinandega, an important point on the railway line, fell into the hands of the Liberals.

Matagalpa and Leon are reported quiet. Recruiting continues in Managua and double guards patrol the city and are stationed at the presidential quarters and strategic points.

The Liberal General, Jose Marie Moncada, is reported to be approaching Matagalpa with well-armed forces and Conservative troops are being rushed to the city to prevent its capture by the Liberals.

Matagalpa is almost midway between the Conservative capital, Managua, and Puerto Cabezas, headquarters of the Liberal Government under President Sacasa.

COTTON DELEGATES LEAVE ALEXANDRIA

See Food Produced on Big
Scale in Rich Nile Delta

By Wireless

CAIRO, Feb. 10—One hundred and thirty-one delegates, representing European countries, who have been attending the international cotton congress, leave Alexandria for home today. Apart from meetings, the delegates had numerous interesting engagements and interviews. At Kafr-El-Zayat, in the interior, they visited several ginning factories, seeing machines remove seed and other substances extracted from cotton for the spinning mule. The ginning methods showed an improvement.

The delegates also saw the work at

Alexandria of huge speedy English baling presses. One day was spent on the estate of Bushra Bey Hanna at Fakhin, three hours' railway journey from Cairo, where the delegates witnessed the production of many kinds of food on a great scale from the rich soil of the Nile Delta.

LIRA DEFLATION TO BE CONTINUED

Fascist Government Main-
tains Policy—Lictors Loan
Reaches High Figure

By Wireless

ROME, Feb. 10—After two cabinet meetings at which the financial and economic situation was fully examined, a communiqué published stating the Fascist Government's inflexible determination to continue the deflationist policy on the lines announced by the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini in his speech at Pesaro last summer, namely to raise the value of the lira by gradual stages, with a progressive reduction in the volume of currency and a corresponding strengthening of the metal reserves.

Count Volpi, Finance Minister, announced that the subscriptions of the Lictors Loan amounted to 3,074,972,000 lire, of which 2,385,038,250 had been paid up. This figure is not final, since the subscription lists for Italians settled in foreign countries will close at the end of March. The state, added Count Volpi, would soon be in the position to undertake on a larger scale discount transactions and advance money to the advantage of national economy.

In spite of the crisis due to the deflationist policy of the Government, unemployment had not reached "exceptional proportions" and the number of the unemployed would diminish in the spring with the commencement of agricultural and other public works. The cabinet is still greatly occupied with the high cost of living and it was noted that while wholesale prices had fallen 30 points since September, no such reduction had been effected in retail prices. Accordingly, ministers of national economy, corporations and the interior had been instructed to take the necessary steps to improve such situation.

SCANDINAVIAN LECTURESHIPS
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Lectureships in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish are to be established at University College, London, as the result of the completion of an endowment of \$50,000 granted by the Scandinavian Studies Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Edmund Gosse and a Copenhagen committee under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Denmark. The Danish lectureship will be named in memory of Queen Alexandra.

ARMS COUNCIL FUND ASKED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress is asked in a resolution introduced by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, to appropriate \$75,000 to pay expenses of further American participation in the Geneva preparatory disarmament discussions.

APPEAL IS MADE FOR ARMENIANS

Syria Said to Offer Promis-
ing Refuge for Perse-
cuted People

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 10—French Syria offers a new and promising refuge for the persecuted Armenians from Turkey. This is the statement of high authorities at the Church Assembly here last night. Dr. Philip Napier Waggott, ex-missionary in Palestine, said that the present year's task in helping the Armenians was to maintain the work of rescuing individuals from captivity, so that the Armenian nation as a whole could take care of itself if given a chance. There is now a prospect of giving it this opportunity.

In French Syria, he said, there was an opening for settlers and the Syrian people had expressed a willingness to receive and protect a large number of settlers. If the Armenians could be settled as free people of Syria they could make their own living and carve out their own future. The cost would be at least £120,000. The French Government had promised £50,000, British societies £50,000, and the British Government was being asked to help but further public effort was needed.

Lord Hugh Cecil in seconding the appeal said he earnestly hoped that the prospect of settling Armenians in Syria would be realized. The Archbishop of Canterbury also supported it and the resolution was passed unanimously.

GARMENT TRADE PEACE ASSURED UNTIL 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 9—A peace pact for two years between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 70,000 strong, and the Association of Dress Manufacturers has just been signed, according to an announcement by Morris Sigman, president of the union. The agreement follows closely a prolonged cloak strike which brought a total wage loss of approximately \$30,000,000 to the workers, and makes the employment conditions of the cloak and dress workers safe for at least two years, the announcement said.

"The union will now devote itself," Mr. Sigman said, "to rehabilitating its strength and morale, which have been admittedly undermined by the disastrous conduct of the cloak strike in which \$3,500,000 was expended by Communist leaders and \$20,000,000 in wages lost to the workers."

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HEAD MASTERS READY TO MEET

Thirty-Fifth Annual Gathering to Open Friday at Harvard and "Tech"

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Head Masters Association, numbering 98 active and 38 honorary members, will be held on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 11 and 12, at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On Friday morning Samuel W. Stratton, president, will welcome the association to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The members will be addressed by Prof. Harry W. Tyler, head of the department of mathematics at the institute, and after inspecting the buildings, will be guests of the institute at luncheon.

In the afternoon Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, will welcome the association in the faculty room of University Hall. At the business meeting to follow there will be reports of officers and committees.

On Saturday morning, the association will meet at the Harvard Club. The business meeting will be held in the Harvard Club. The association will be held in the Harvard Club.

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him. Now Hoppe is the defender with Cochran as the challenger. Cochran has been in Boston since Monday practicing at the Boston Athletic Association. Four years ago these same players met at Mechanics Hall in a championship match, and Hoppe won. The games were played under most unfavorable conditions, which really handicapped Cochran more than Hoppe. This week's match will be played under the best of conditions and Cochran is expected to give Hoppe a great battle. Chauncey W. Henry of Springfield, Mass., will referee the match.

WALDORF BUYS NINE GINTER RESTAURANTS

General Policy and Management to Remain the Same

Purchase by Waldorf System, Inc., of nine Ginter restaurants from the First National Stores is part of an expansion policy by Waldorf, Percy E. Woodward, president, explained just before leaving for Europe Saturday. He will sail for Europe Saturday to study various types of service there.

The Ginter Restaurant Company, of which James J. Curry is vice-president and general manager, will be operated practically independently of the Waldorf System. All its stock will be owned by Waldorf, but no new stock will be issued, so that the entire benefit of the earning power of both systems will be realized by present stockholders, Mr. Woodward said.

In explaining the purchase by Waldorf which opened its first restaurant at Springfield in December, 1904, and which chain now serves 50,000,000 meals a year in 132 restaurants in 41 cities, 92 of which restaurants are located in 30 New England cities and towns alone, Mr. Woodward said: "My plan has been for the company to expand gradually until we had under our control one of the outstanding self-service chains of restaurants in the country. . . . In the northeastern section of the country we have nearly reached the saturation point."

Some time ago Waldorf, which operates the largest centralized commissary in the country in High Street adjoining which it is building a new up-to-date laundry for use by Waldorf and Ginter, purchased a number of service restaurants at Cleveland, O. Waldorf is taking over the entire personnel of Ginter and T. W. Shure and Maude Bartholomew will be associated with Mr. Curry as superintendents.

When in London, Mr. Woodward will particularly study Lyons Company, Ltd., the largest company in the world, which has three distinct types of restaurant service, the so-called one-arm service, tea room and regular restaurant service meeting the needs of all classes.

On Saturday evening, at the Harvard Club of Boston, after an organ recital by George W. Woodworth of the Harvard department of music, and Ralph Baldwin, supervisor of music in Hartford (Conn.) public schools, will consider the question of "How to Stimulate the Appreciation and Practice of Good Music." The discussion will be led by Otis W. Caldwell of the Lincoln School of Music, New York, and Eugene R. Smith of the Beaver Country Day School of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The afternoon business session will include the discussion of other educational problems by numerous authorities.

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SOCIAL CENTER PLAN INDORSED

Park Associates Told Use of School Buildings for the Purpose Is Success

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special).—The policy of using public school buildings as social centers is attended with good results in this city, James M. Stevens, director of recreation for the Springfield parks department, told the Park Associates of New England at a meeting in Barney Villa, Forest Park today.

Sixteen dances a week are being conducted in seven school buildings in as many neighborhoods of the city. Several of these are for older persons and married couples exclusively, these being encouraged to attend by devoting much of the program to old-fashioned dances.

The number attending these functions last week totaled 3146, Mr. Stevens said, and the average is fully 3000 a week. The buildings here are under the supervision of the city property committee, with which the parks department makes satisfactory arrangements for the use of the buildings for these evening social events.

James H. Dillon, director of recreation in Hartford, described the works of the open-air dance board in Colt Park, and William D. Shea, director in Waterbury, spoke on the operations of a large dance hall maintained by the city in one of the public parks.

Ernest W. Harrison, superintendent of parks in Waterbury, gave a talk on skating, and Thomas Holland of Worcester gave a talk on toboggan slides. George Hollister, superintendent of parks in Hartford, presided and about 40 park executives from different parts of New England attended.

FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX LAW DISCUSSED

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10 (AP).—William H. Holman of Bangor appeared before the Committee on Federal Relations yesterday in favor of the resolution memorializing Congress to abolish the federal inheritance tax law. Representative Holman laid down the proposition that the opportunity and responsibility of levying taxes in times of peace should be left to the sovereign states. He stated that the resolution passed in 27 states, 12 of which passed it.

The resolution was opposed by Franklin D. Cummings of Portland, who charged that the whole movement for the abolishment of the inheritance tax was started by a small coterie of New York bankers, and urged the retention of the law as a means of self-protection to Maine.

SERVICES CONTINUED IN BISHOP'S CRUSADE

Conferences and services were held throughout the day yesterday at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in continuation of the bishop's crusade. The Episcopal Church in this city opened Tuesday's service with two conferences, one for men and one for women. At 4 p. m. there was a mass meeting for boys and girls.

A meeting for young people was held in the evening and a special meeting for business women was held at the same time. Bishop John T. Dallas was speaker of the day. Other speakers were Mrs. Samuel Thorne of New York, Mrs. Eva D. Corey, and the Rev. Henry W. Hobson of Worcester.

DADELLON BLOSSOM APPEARS
SUFFIELD, Conn., Feb. 10 (Special).—Spring was hailed here yesterday with the blooming of a dandelion blossom, a real, albeit tiny, bit of golden color. Joseph Whalen, director of the Suffield lawn, noticed the first of the lawn, noticed the first of the lawn, noticed the first of the lawn.

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Heads Literary Campaign

THE "FIN COM"

Wants to Know Whose Advice He Shall Take in Land Award Case

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The Mayor asks the commission if it has conducted another expert study equally as good as the city's. He reminds the commission that jury awards have usually cost the city far more than a compromise award.

The mayor recalls the commission's statement that Mr. Paul, who admitted he had bought the land in the name of Moses Shapiro, would have made what it styled "an exorbitant profit" but says he is more concerned with "the element of real estate values and the possibility of jury verdicts against the city." He says the city is not to be taken in by a jury.

"One Dock Square case has been decided by a jury that brought by Anna N. Barry, the owner of the property immediately adjacent to one of the properties concerned. In that case the jury rendered a verdict of \$148,294. This estate contained 1450 square feet of land with a four-story brick building 100 years old. The city took about one-half of the 741 square feet, leaving 709 square feet. Mr. Barry testified in court that he purchased the estate for \$153,000.

The building itself was assessed at \$220,000, but even estimating the building at an unusual figure of say 75 per cent over the assessed valuation, the amount of the jury verdict, if apportioned between the taking and the remainder, shows an apparent profit to Anna N. Barry of \$148,294 less \$153,000. This, however, did not deter the jury from the verdict as stated.

"Experience has shown that the city has suffered severe loss from this policy. On the other hand, the Mayor must assume the responsibility for the act introduced by law, the recommendations of municipal experts.

"Your reasons for disagreeing with the city experts may be sound but I have no means of judging what these reasons are from your communication. It will be helpful, therefore, if you will send me at your earliest convenience answers to the questions herein presented."

WORCESTER TO HAVE OFFICES OF RAILROAD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special).—The headquarters of Howard R. Whitney, operating vice-president of the Springfield Street Railway, will be moved from this city to Worcester on Tuesday, Mr. Whitney will assume full charge of the Worcester street railway lines with the present general manager working under his direction.

The change follows the acquisition of control of both Springfield and Worcester systems by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and is understood to have been contemplated for some time.

HEADS PHYSICAL DIRECTORS
John J. Smet, physical training director at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., has been chosen president of the State Physical Directors' Society, which is the highest honor in that branch of Y. M. C. A. work in Massachusetts. He has been prominent in Y. M. C. A. work for many years and is a member of the National Physical Directors' Society and of the State Leaders' Club executive committee. He was graduated from the Silver Bay Conference in 1914.

RECEPTION TO FRESHMEN
Northeastern University's 250 new freshmen will be informally introduced to the leaders of the various student activities at the freshman reception in the Huntington Building, tomorrow evening. The Student Council is sponsoring the affair, and its president, Norman C. Bemis '27, Gleasondale, will preside.

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CUT IN RAILROAD TAX IS ADVOCATED

No Opposition Appears to Bill in Maine Legislature

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10 (AP).—No one appeared before the committee on taxation yesterday in opposition to the act introduced by Representative D. D. Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft, to reduce the tax on steam railroads, while several favored the proposed law.

The principal argument in favor of the measure was made by Edward W. Wheeler, of the Maine Central Railroad Company. Since the present system was adopted sixteen years ago, said Mr. Wheeler, "the value of the railroad

WOMEN DEMAND EQUALITY BASIS

Connecticut League Takes Stand Against "Permis- sive" Jury Service

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10 (Special).—Opposition to the bill which would make jury service on the part of women permissive was expressed in a resolution passed by the executive board of the Connecticut League of Women Voters at its monthly meeting yesterday. The league is sponsoring a bill which would make all women liable under the same terms as men, with additional exemptions, if desired, for women and children under 16.

In the resolution the following reasons are set forth as prompting the opposition of the league to this measure:

"This bill does not recognize jury duty as a function of citizenship, but would make it permissive and would require the registration of only those women who might volunteer to serve."

"Such legislation would be analogous to the law which permitted women to vote only on school matters, and would fail to interest the majority of women."

"It would be unfair to those women who were public-spirited enough to volunteer for jury duty."

"It might bring in a group of women wishing to serve for monetary reasons, and so discredit jury service for women."

"Finally, its passage would, in the opinion of the league, indefinitely delay action on the bill introduced by Senator Walcott, S. 195, which has received the endorsement of the Connecticut League of Women Voters in convention assembled."

EIGHT WILLIAMS MEN GRADUATED

Seniors Completing Course to Get Diplomas in June

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special).—Eight undergraduates at Williams College completed their requirements for graduation this February, and will receive their diplomas at commencement next June. It was revealed by Dean Harry L. Agard today. At the same time it was announced that 21 undergraduates have been dropped from the college enrollment due to low scholarship. Of this number, two were juniors, 11 sophomores and eight freshmen.

Dean Agard indicated that the small number of freshmen who were dropped compares favorably with the much larger numbers of previous years, and seems to point to the fact that the entrance requirements for Williams are working selectively in the desired manner. Among those dropped are the presidents of the freshman and sophomore classes.

Of the eight men who have graduated this February, six were members of the class of 1926, who failed to graduate last June. The complete list of those who have completed the requirements for a B. A. degree are: Ford C. Carlisle of Ashabula, O.; Alfred C. Cline, Jr., of Troy, N. Y.; Preston F. Bellows of Glen Falls, N. Y.; John H. Leach of Jamaica, N. Y.; Frederick D. Nelson of Wilmette, Ill.; Frank T. Nichols of Oyster Bay, L. I.; James B. Rosenwald of New York City, and Charles Loomis Smythe of Cleveland, O.

DR. ZIMMERN TALKS TO MAINE SENATORS

Outlines Plan for World Peace by Education

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10 (AP).—The Senate yesterday was addressed by Prof. Albert Zimmerman, on the work of the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, of which he is a deputy director.

Professor Zimmerman, who is the guest of Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education and president of the World Federation of Education Associations, said he was not at all embarrassed by the fact that he is connected with a department of the League of Nations with which this country is not affiliated, for the work of the intellectual institute, he said, has had the hearty support of the United States from the beginning.

He told the senators that the primary purpose of the institute is to effect an organization between the intellectual leaders of the world in order to do away with misunderstanding between nations and develop a system for diffusing knowledge so that it is available to all nations may be made quickly available to other nations.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL TO MOVE AND EXPAND

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10 (Special).—The Masses Preparatory School for Boys of Stamford, which recently acquired Castle Ronald in

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder tonight; fresh northwest winds.
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Southern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair; moderate northwest and west winds.

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Denver 32 Portland, Ore. 38
Des Moines 32 San Francisco 48
Detroit 32 St. Paul 38
Hartford 38 Seattle 48
Jacksonville 38 Tampa 38
Kansas City 38 Washington 38
Los Angeles 30

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 6:22 p. m.; Friday, 6:49 a. m.
Night all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

NEWTON, WILL DISCONTINUE OPERATIONS IN STAMFORD

Newtown, will discontinue operations in Stamford March 31 and move to the Newtown Building, after which it will be known as Newtown Academy, one of the largest preparatory schools in the State, according to Raymond J. Kwanick, schoolmaster.

School Will Teach How to Aid Child

Wheelock Course to Seniors Will Show Parents and Teachers Plan of Work

Technique of bringing about an effective co-operation of parents and teachers for the benefit of the child forms the theme of a special course to be given senior pupils of the Wheelock School beginning tomorrow. It is presumably the first time that such a course has ever been offered.

The 15 lessons will be based on plans which have been worked out by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and will be presented by those who have had experience in the practical functioning of national, state and local groups.

First class will be opened tomorrow by Mrs. Edward C. Mason of Winchester, a vice-president of the national organization of parents and teachers, and former president of the Massachusetts association. Mrs. Ada L. Webster and Mrs. Myraabel C. Pike, field secretaries of the state organization, and several chairmen of state committees, will explain the different departments of work undertaken by the organization for the purpose of giving to the child a better chance to develop the best there is in him.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, principal of the school, plans to give to each student who expects to go into the profession of teaching a basis of knowledge to be used to secure the co-operation of home, school and community, and the information necessary to keep a parent-teacher association true to the highest ideals of service.

ACTION ON B. & M. INQUIRY DEFERRED

New Hampshire Bill Taken Under Advisement

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10 (Special).—Following the hearing yesterday the legislative committee on railroads took under advisement the bill calling for an investigation of the policies of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire.

Edgar J. Rich, former counsel for the Boston & Maine; Clarence E. Carr of Andover, and Arthur E. Sewell of Portsmouth were heard, the first and last of the testimony in the second round of Mr. Loring's proposal to furnish the Public Service Commission with any information affecting the interests of New Hampshire.

Mr. Rich appeared as counsel for a B. & M. degree are: Ford C. Carlisle of Ashabula, O.; Alfred C. Cline, Jr., of Troy, N. Y.; Preston F. Bellows of Glen Falls, N. Y.; John H. Leach of Jamaica, N. Y.; Frederick D. Nelson of Wilmette, Ill.; Frank T. Nichols of Oyster Bay, L. I.; James B. Rosenwald of New York City, and Charles Loomis Smythe of Cleveland, O.

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Hartford 38 Seattle 48
Jacksonville 38 Tampa 38
Kansas City 38 Washington 38
Los Angeles 30

ROAD BUILDING PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special).—A road-building and improving program involving the expenditure of \$300,000 on the highways of Hampden County is now under consideration by the commissioners. They are making a survey of the highways and are laying out appropriations for work where most needed.

PUBLICITY FOR MAINE POTATO

\$100,000 Appropriated as a Starter for Campaign of Two Years

CARIBOU, Me., Feb. 10 (Special).—The Maine potato, made famous by Aroostook County, is to have its worth heralded to the world through the medium of printer's ink, and as a starter \$100,000 has been appropriated for a two years' campaign.

Of this amount \$75,000 is to be made up by farmers, potato shippers and other business men and property owners of the State, while the balance will be contributed by the railroads, fertilizer firms, machinery firms and wholesalers doing business with Aroostook communities.

The decision to raise this advertising fund was reached at a meeting held here under the auspices of the potato committee of the American Shippers' Advisory Board. The plan of allotment of quotas for the different towns in the county was figured from the total number of acres of potatoes grown in that town, together with the total number of carloads shipped from that town.

One standard by which payment is to be collected is a tax of 50 cents for each acre of potatoes and a tax of 50 cents for each car loaded by any shipper, no matter how or where located.

The purpose of the campaign is to increase the consumption of potatoes, which has fallen off since 1914, and to overcome adverse propaganda put before the public by manufacturers of foodstuffs to take the place of potatoes.

It is asserted that the movement is not wholly for the benefit of the potato shippers, but primarily for the benefit of all the farmers.

Boston Asparagus Market Is Sought

Middlesex County Growers to Organize and Prepare Pro- gram of Campaign

CONCORD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special).—Middlesex County asparagus growers are now working out a plan whereby "grass" grown within the county should be in great demand in the Boston market this coming spring. For furthering this plan, an asparagus meeting to which all growers are invited has been arranged in the vestry of the First Parish Meeting House, Lexington Road, Concord Center, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 1:30 o'clock, under the direction of the Middlesex County Extension Service.

A group of asparagus growers and County Extension Service agents have arranged a program that they believe will not only be interesting and instructive, but that will bring about definite action on the part of the growers to organize, to capture

the market. The program will include a tour of the asparagus fields, a discussion of the various methods of growing, and a presentation of the results of the survey conducted by the Extension Service.

TEXTILE LAW REVISION URGED

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP).— A campaign of education among textile workers in Massachusetts for repeal of laws prohibiting textile mills from operating on more than one shift was advocated by Mayor Joseph A. Lowe today in an interview in which he declared that no effort will be made by the industrial relief conference to have the 54-hour law abolished.

"Sections of the law now preventing textiles from taking advantage of their equipment to run after 6 p. m. should be repealed," said the mayor. "The best way to accomplish relief in this situation is to let the working people know the need of legislation which so-called labor leaders are putting on the statute books and hinder rather than benefit the working classes. Paid labor leaders are trouble makers. They actually hinder those they pretend to aid and are actuated only by a desire to make a noise to justify their salaries."

"Reports from various sources indicate that textile plants in the south can produce goods for 10 per cent less than those in New England. Revision of the laws in Massachusetts, I believe, will go a long way toward putting industry in this state in a position to at least meet southern competition."

STANDARDS RAISED FOR SCOUT LEADERS

Simultaneously with announce- ment of the addition of four more subjects to the Boy Scout "cur- riculum," the national executive board of that organization has an- nounced a new, more rigid policy, by which no one will be commissioned as a professional, full-time leader in the movement unless he has taken a course of study at the National Training School for Scout Executives.

This is intended to raise to a high level the standard of efficiency of those who are directing the movement throughout the country, and to give it the best leadership of any boy movement.

The four new subjects which Scouts may study are journalism, canoeing, salesmanship and meteorology. The journalism course is designed to teach the Scouts to write advertisements as well as various kinds of news stories and editorials.

The policy requiring training for Scout executives is expected to have a beneficial effect on the standards of the whole movement, although the present leadership of it is said to be efficient as that of any boy organization in the country. The national training school which future leaders will be required to attend is located at Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y., and includes on its instruction staff some of the foremost educators in the United States, with experts in various specific activities.

WOMEN DISCUSS BILLS ABOUT JURY SERVICE

Discussion of bills to establish jury service for women attracted an attendance of about 300 yesterday before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature.

Mrs. Helen G. Roth of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and Mrs. Leelle B. Cutler of the Massachusetts Council of Women presented bills on the subject, and among the speakers who supported them were Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, assistant attorney-general; Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron of the State School Committee; and Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald of the State Commission on Necessaries of Life. Mrs. Frank G. Scanlon, state president of the Margaret Brent Civic Guild, led the opposition.

Actors on Boston Stages Join in Project for Cushman Club

Aid in Movement Extended by Philadelphia Organiza- tion—Social Times After Theater Give Members of Traveling Companies Home Atmosphere

Miss Frances Starr, Miss Mary Young, Miss Marilyn Miller, Miss Julia Sanderson, Miss Margaret Wyckoff, Miss Sophie Tucker, Frank Craven, John E. Hazard, Jack Donahue, Clifton Webb, Frank Crumit and other actors and actresses are to attend an open meeting to be held in the Copley Theater at noon tomorrow for the purpose of establishing a Charlotte Cushman Club in Boston for actresses playing in the city. Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, wife of Mayor Nichols, and a direct descendant of Charlotte Cushman, regarded as one of America's greatest actresses, is to preside. Members of the "Sunny" company are to serve as ushers.

E. E. Clive, actor-manager of the Copley Theater, is honorary chairman of the organization formed yesterday for the purpose of getting the club under way. Mrs. Charles H. Innes was made secretary. Before her marriage Mrs. Innes was Edna Bates, star in musical comedy. They, with Newton M. Potts, secretary of the Charlotte Cushman Club in Philadelphia, through whose efforts the club is being formed, are members of a committee to obtain a charter. Among others interested in the movement are Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. James Cunningham Gray, Mrs. Malcolm E. French, Mrs. Guy W. Currier, Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, Mrs. Charles Eaton, Miss Mabel I. Otis, Mrs. W. Arthur Boylston, Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, Mrs. Montgomery Gray and Mrs. E. E. Clive.

The purpose of the club is to found a suitable club residence for actresses playing in the city, and has been undertaken by the Cushman Club in Philadelphia through the efforts of the request of the actresses themselves, who declare that there is a special need for such a club in Boston.

While stars are usually well provided for by the leading hotels, members of the supporting company often find it difficult to accommodate themselves comfortably, and have been subjected to much that was objectionable as well as to things inconvenient.

It was to meet just such conditions that the Charlotte Cushman Club was founded in Philadelphia about 18 years ago and that a second was opened in Chicago about two years ago. It is proposed that the Boston Club will carry out the same idea. The Hollywood Club in California is an outgrowth of the plan.

In Philadelphia the club has obtained a fine old house. There are living and reception rooms, a library and writing room, a gymnasium and practice room, as well as sleeping rooms. A hot drink and rolls are served at 9 a. m., breakfast is at noon, dinner is at 5:30. Supper follows the theater. Special care is taken to have the food of excellent quality, well prepared and attractively served.

Where Stage Meets Patrons
After the theater is a social time at the club, corresponding to the evening hours in the usual home. Groups come in from the theaters. Once a month or so there are after-noon receptions to patrons, when stars in town are guests, and actors and audience, accustomed to seeing each other only on the stage, are brought together. The great advantage of these contacts is the community of interests that are found to exist between stage folk and those in the usual walks of life.

Many rooms of the club have been furnished by actresses. Some are memorial rooms. There are a Mary Anderson room, an Ethel Barrymore room, Frances Starr has recently furnished a room and George Arliss has given a handsome fireplace to the house.

Charlotte Cushman was born in the old North End of Boston. The fact that the city was once her home is recognized only by the naming of a school for her, but it is an antiquated building, almost ready to be abandoned. A club home for actresses named for her therefore seems especially fitting.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 10 (Special).—Forty Maine high and fitting schools are to take part in the preliminary debates planned for the Bates Intercollegiate Debating League on March 18 next.

These debates will be held in the various schools upon the question: "Resolved, That within five years the United States should grant independence to the Philippines." This subject was selected by a vote of the schools. Each team will have two speakers, men and women are eligible and the traveling teams will take the affirmative side of the question and home teams the negative. No post graduates, however, will be allowed to participate. As far as possible the member schools will be grouped in triangles according to their choice, distance and location governing these groups.

GOVERNOR SIGNS NEW GROUP OF MEASURES

Fire Alarm System Studied Approximately 40 New England cities were represented at the open- ing of a convention of the Eastern Association of Superintendents of Fire and Police Telegraphs at the Hotel Westminister yesterday. The group visited the Boston fire alarm headquarters and the new Brookline fire station today. Edward A. Sullivan of Hartford presided at a dinner at the Westminister last evening which was followed by a round-table discussion of current problems.

LOOM FOR WEAVING MOHAIR PERFECTED

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP).— A large loom works here has de- veloped and perfected a loom for the weaving of mohair fabrics, which is a type that hitherto has never been built in the United States. It is an entirely new product for the company. The machine has been given a complete commercial test, it is stated, and has proved itself to such an extent that important orders for it are on the company's books, representing a large amount of business.

The loom weaves plush fabrics from the hairs of the Angora goat, and includes automobile linings, upholstery and velours such as are used in portieres. Until now manufacturers of these goods have been compelled to buy their looms in Europe.

HAVERHILL MAY HAVE 'GOLDEN RULE' FACTORY

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tives with representatives of the T. N. Daley Golden Rule factory in Lynn

The proposed co-operative factory movement started during the past week when a group of the employees of the T. N. Daley factory, who were thrown out of employment through the purchase of the Cole company business by the A. M. Creighton Company of Lynn, the Cole business being moved to that city, discussed the subject.

The proposition is still in its preliminary state, but with a nucleus of the showworkers interested and the Cole factory available for the establishment of the factory, it is believed that the project will gain considerable backing.

BETTER HIRING METHODS CITED

Commerce Chamber Hears of Gains From Studying Employees' Aptitudes

Industrial relations and personnel work in corporations were discussed this morning by Richard H. Young of New York, in an address before some 500 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the assembly luncheon in the chamber building. Mr. Young's topic was, "Dollars and Sense in Industrial Relations."

Contrasting the hiring at random some years ago with present conditions, he said now an employment manager is appointed who has developed knowledge of all jobs and foremen in the plant and an idea of significance to all concerned of bringing the right man and the right job together.

The old system means the haphazard employment of unfit men—men who are unwilling to work, they cannot and do not render a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, he pointed out. A centralized employment office controls the distribution of applicants among various departments, and develops better and more numerous sources of labor supply and can bring better types of men into the plant; it makes possible a system of interdepartmental transfers and thus helps to regularize and extend the workers' opportunity for employment or to relieve a labor shortage.

Finally, it releases the foreman to attend to more important duties of productive work and that alone constitutes a big financial saving to the company. In regard to discipline, Mr. Young advocates a fair hearing with the possibility of a transfer to another department rather than immediate dismissal.

Improvement in employment methods is only part of a general movement to increase efficiency of industries by a more careful handling and arrangement of the human element, said Mr. Young. We are coming to realize that economies effected by improved machines and better production methods may be offset by losses which do not commonly appear on a balance sheet but which are considered and may be prevented. Plant publications, often considered a useless expenditure, have an important role to play in establishing a contact between men and management, he believed.

Mr. Sharrman contended that it was a frequent practice of jurymen to do their own convictions in order to obtain a unanimous verdict, and it would be better to have an honest majority verdict than a dishonest unanimous verdict. He also advocated that, as in England, the jury should never leave the public eye.

"Why should 11 men try to whip a dissenting member into line," he asked. "It would be better to have each jurymen drop his decision in a box without all this waste of time."

In light of the extremely low salaries paid to judges, Mr. Sharrman said that it was extraordinary what a fine array of men were attracted to the bench. He urged that the judicial salaries should be raised substantially, that their compensation might be more equitable, and that the most able lawyers might always be induced to serve.

COLLEGE PAPERS WIN CERTIFICATES

Thirty-One in New England Named by Press Congress

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 10 (AP).—The quill of Sigma Delta Chi yesterday announced a list of 370 student publications awarded certificates of merit in the 1926 contest of the National College Press Congress.

The names of 31 New England publications were in the list: Maine had four, Massachusetts 20, New Hampshire three, Rhode Island two, Vermont one and Connecticut one.

Following are the New England student periodicals that received the award: Maine—Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick Bates Student, Brunswick Maine Campus, Orono;

REICH REFUSES TO MEET POLES

Dismissal of Germans in Upper Silesia Is Cause—Poland Makes Reply

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The anti-Polish feeling has been revived here and the danger exists that the Reich will break off the commercial parleys with Poland. The German Government has suddenly refused to send delegates to the conference with the Poles, at which the rights of German subjects in Poland were to have been discussed. The Germans declare that they regard it as useless to continue parleys with the Poles since the latter have compelled four German factory managers to leave Polish Upper Silesia.

In reply to this charge the Polish legation informed The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that three of them asked for permission to stay only until Dec. 31 of last year, which was granted them, and that the fourth received permission to remain until Feb. 15, Poland was not in the position, it was said, to permit the German managers to work there longer, owing to Polish unemployment, and it was pointed out that several hundred Polish farm hands working in Germany were dismissed and compelled to leave the country by the German authorities.

The attitude of the new German Government is regretted in German industrial circles, who need the Polish market for their products. The Government, however, refuses to continue the commercial parleys as long as the Poles do not yield to German demands regarding the rights of German subjects in Poland. The commercial parleys with France may also be endangered, owing to France's demand that Germany levy the same duty on its wines as on Spanish and Italian wines, which the Reich declines to do.

In the meantime the Roman Catholics have refused to take steps against Herr von Kautell, the new Minister of Interior Affairs, because they do not wish to endanger the Coalition Government. Herr Kautell has been charged with having approved the Kapp Putsch, with having permitted semi-military nationalistic organizations to drill on his grounds and with having done other things which were taken as proof that he was apparently not friendly toward the Republic, of which he is now a minister.

NEW YORK SCOUTS GOING TO CAPITAL

Busy Program in Connection With Anniversary Week

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—A Lincoln's Birthday pilgrimage to Washington, in which 2500 Boy Scouts of New York State will participate, has been planned as a feature of the national Boy Scout anniversary week.

The boys will leave New York on the night of Feb. 11 and will pass a busy Saturday in Washington, visiting the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument and the White House grounds, where they will be greeted by President Coolidge and will present him with a Boy Scout statuette. Later the boys will visit the Capitol and call upon Vice-President Dawes and Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House.

A tiny log cabin will be laid at the foot of the Lincoln Statue in Union Square on Saturday morning. The cabin is the work of members of Manhattan Troop 460, which is made up of boys employed in the lighting industries.

Photographers' Guild
The annual spring exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts is open in Society Gallery, 2 Park Street. The prints range from pure portraiture, through marines and landscapes to human interest studies. In the latter group, H. W. Spooner has several splendid studies of fishermen absorbed in various tasks. Frank W. Fraprie exhibits a varying group of

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Prints. "The Bridge Builders' Shop" is a purely industrial scene but so well is the light and shade handled and the effect of distance in the big shop is so captured that the photographer has risen above the confines of the mechanical processes of his machine and has portrayed the charm of the scene with an artist's eye. There is human interest in such prints as G. L. Hobart's street scene, in Alice Austin's portrait of a child, and in H. M. Murdoch's portrait studies. There are some delightful Southern scenes made by Cansonnelle S. Emmons and views of Halifax by W. R. MacAskill. James A. Andrews, a well known amateur photographer of Boston, exhibits foreign views; and this year, Herbert Turner has also shown European views. There are portraits by Dorothy Jarvis, and bromides by Mary Ruth Walsh and Raymond Hanson.

MOTOR INSURANCE LAW UNDER FIRE

Owners Tell Committee It Hurts Their Business

The compulsory automobile insurance law was attacked before the Legislative Committee on Insurance by truck owners at a hearing yesterday on a bill of Day Baker, representative of truck interests, which would limit the commissioner of insurance in fixing rates and making rules and regulations.

Before the enactment of the law," said H. B. Church, representing a motortruck company of Boston, "the insurance companies paid out 25 cents in claims for every dollar paid them in premiums by us. Today, under the operation of the new law, for the same 25 cents paid out by them we turn over to the companies \$3.50."

H. A. Hall of Somerville, another operator of a fleet of trucks, stated that since the enactment of the statute his insurance costs have gone up from 200 to 300 per cent.

James G. Moran, Senator of Mansfield, chairman of the committee, said he felt it would be better to wait for a year to see how the law works out before asking any change in it.

BOSTON CITY CLUB OPENS CAMPAIGN

Goal of 1000 Members Set for Canvassers

Luncheon for 200 today opened the Boston City Club's campaign for 1000 members. Among the speakers this noon were Charles B. Reed, president, and Horace S. Ford, general chairman, who urged all present to get out and work in the campaign. The club has formed 40 teams of Boston's clubs, educational, and professional men.

Mr. Reed pointed out the services and advantages the club offers business men and others in a "movie" skit in the club's auditorium following the luncheon. This noon, Henry H. Bond also spoke. Each member of the teams has planned to see 25 prospects with the end in view that an interview by an enthusiastic member will convince those of the advisability of joining the club.

The first report luncheon will be held next Monday.

Division commanders include Mr. Bond, Richard J. Lane, Paul A. Doten, H. Morton Hill, L. D. Seaver, John G. Cassidy, Arthur Crooley and Ernest S. Benton.

DRY SQUAD RAIDS STORE

Led by Capt. George W. Patterson, the prohibition enforcement squad of the Boston Police Department broke their way into a store room at 502 Main Street, Charlestown, yesterday by means of a block and tackle which tore away 15 feet of iron grating and a door. The police arrested Joseph Bamberg on a charge of keeping and exposing for sale intoxicating liquors. The bar and other furniture in the room were destroyed by the policemen.

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The Helping Hand
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Special Correspondence

AN ELDERLY woman came out of a market place one evening carrying a basket well filled with provisions, and with another bundle under her arm.

As she reached the curb a boy of perhaps 12 years stepped up to her and said, "Let me carry your basket, lady."

She hesitated a moment, and when he insisted again, adding, "I'm going your way," the heavy basket was willingly transferred to the younger hand.

They walked on, the lad keeping up a flow of conversation, and when they came to the corner where the boy's way turned, he insisted upon continuing the flow of conversation to the lady's home.

Arriving at her door she wanted to pay him for his kindly service. Then the little man said, "Oh, no, I wouldn't take anything for that. I've a grandma at home, too. And away he ran whistling.

Honest Progress

New York
Special Correspondence

RECENTLY a man visited an electric light company office here to arrange for service to a basement fruit market. Asked the usual questions as to last residence, references and other data, he replied that he had been in public buildings for 24 years, but that lights hitherto had been furnished free by the store tenant from whom he sub-let.

Now that the fruit business had improved, the market man said he wanted to pay for his own electricity.

DEALERS PROTEST FOREIGN CEMENT

Builders' Supply Association Opposes Its Public Use

The New England Builders' Supply Association, in convention at the Hotel Kenmore last night, adopted a resolution opposing the use of imported cement in public buildings and road construction in New England.

The association elected these officers: Alfred I. Merigold, Boston, president; Timothy Foley, Springfield, first vice-president; G. V. Kierstead, Hartford, second vice-president; Roy N. Groul, Worcester, treasurer; George H. Wood, Hartford, secretary; Lawrence F. Power, Boston, executive secretary; L. L. Hayes, Lewiston, Me.; George A. Belanger, Nashua, N. H.; W. N. Kirby, Rutland, Vt.; Fred Stickles, Bennington, Vt.; Dennis F. O'Connor, Portland, Me.

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COUNCIL TO SUPPORT ELECTION TIME BILL

Authorizes Horace Guild to Go Before Committee

Under the authority of an old statute of Massachusetts, the Boston City Council legislative committee yesterday authorized Horace Guild, councilman from Ward 19, to appear before the committee on cities of the Legislature and advocate the passage of the bill presented by John J. Heffernan, president of the council, making it obligatory to vote on all local ordinances and retaining the provision that two thirds of the councilmen be favorable if the measure is to be passed.

Mr. Guild was also instructed to appear before the same legislative committee and oppose a bill said to be favored by Mayor Nichols whereby the power of fixing hours for municipal and state elections was to be transferred from the council to the Board of Election Commissioners. The commissioners, who are appointees of the mayor, determine the hours for voting at primary elections.

Under the law providing for the action on loan orders, such measures now become effective if passed by a two-thirds vote of the council or automatically if unacted upon after 60 days from the date of its introduction before the council. It was through this latter provision that Mayor Nichols' loan order for more than \$300,000 for the purchase of snow-removal equipment became effective last summer.

"LINDENS" IS SOLD FOR A GIRLS' SCHOOL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (Special).—"Lindens," a showplace of Milford, Conn., a few miles from New Haven, has been sold to two Boston women, Mrs. Miriam Skinner and Miss Louise Hollander Scott, members of the faculty of a girls' school.

The property, which includes a 23-room building and elaborately landscaped grounds, will be converted into a school which will be opened in the fall. Commercial, secular, and collegiate courses are to be offered, and the school formerly belonged to William B. McCarthy of Milford.

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THE MONITOR READER

1. How should you pronounce Chihuahua? Oaxaca? Queretaro?—Random Ramblings.
2. What censorship is applied to public entertainments in Italy?—Week in Rome.
3. Where is it being proved that there is not room for two radical parties?—World Press.
4. What transportation is provided visiting salmon at the Baker River dam?—News Feature.
5. What are some instances of the off-hand way Andrew Law wrote?—The Home Forum.
6. What is a new definition of patriotism?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

BAUMES LAW FOUND EFFECTIVE AS BAR TO NEW YORK CRIME

Surety Company Head Says Burglaries and Hold-Ups Have Been Fewer

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Nation-wide adoption by states of a statute similar to New York's Baumes Law as a deterrent to crime is urged by E. M. Allen vice-president of the National Surety Company, who asserts that since the law has been effective in New York the company's losses from theft and burglary have been reduced 25 per cent.

Mr. Allen has sent a letter to the 10,000 agents of the company urging them to obtain similar legislation in every state. Copies of the Baumes Law are being sent with the letters, which state that many persons who have criminal records are leaving New York because of the Baumes Act. Mr. Allen wrote in part:

"After six months' experience with the operation of the so-called Baumes Law in New York City, providing among other things for life sentences, after the fourth conviction for a felony, it would appear that there has been a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of burglary and robbery cases. There has been an even more striking reduction in the number of holdups reported."

WASHINGTON STUDIES RECLAMATION NEEDS

TACOMA, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—The most comprehensive program in the history of state reclamation has resulted from the

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PAID SUNDAY SPORT BILL IS PROTESTED

Opponents to Be Heard in Full Next Tuesday

Opposition to the bill to legalize professional sports on Sunday will be heard before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs next Tuesday morning, it was announced by the committee chairman at the close of yesterday's session, in which the proponents of the bill submitted their case. The Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, representing the Lord's Day League, asked the committee to assign time for the opposition. Advocacy of the bill was led by Judge Edward L. Logan of South Boston, a World War general and author of the bill, who claimed wide support for it. It would amend the laws which now permit amateur sports. Representatives of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor and of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion reported those organizations in favor of the bill.

SCHOOL TRAVELING EXPENSE BILL LOST

House Opponents Say It Would Encourage 'Junketing'

The Massachusetts House yesterday voted down the bill of Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, to legalize the expenditure of school funds in sending superintendents or school officers to attend conventions or visit other schools.

Opposition to the bill was led by Maynard E. S. Clements, Representative of Wakefield, on the ground that it would encourage "junketing" to all parts of the country and result in gradual increase of tax costs which it is important now to keep down. He was supported by Edgar F. Power, Clarence S. Luitweiler, John E. Beck and Andrew Doyle.

Joseph L. Larson, Representative of Everett, explained that the bill was designed to legalize what has been a general practice for years and only came into question as the result of an opinion by the Attorney General recently. John S. Derham and Frank K. Stearns also spoke for the bill. The vote was 92 to 55 against ordering the bill to a third reading.

The Committee on Harbors and Public Lands reported a resolve for a continued study by the division of waterways and public lands of the establishment of a free port in Boston, and a bill for changing the harbor lines along the Charles River.

The Committee on Street Railways reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Day Baker that operators of motor buses may obtain certificates of convenience and necessity if they secure licenses from two-thirds of the towns on the proposed route.

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VOTER TO DECIDE DETROIT SUBWAY

**\$92,000,000 Rapid Transit
Program Gets Action by
City Council**

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10 (Special).—A definite move toward the working out of a \$92,000,000 rapid transit program for this city has been taken by City Council with unanimous decision to submit the proposed Woodward-Fort and Grand River-Gratiot subway lines to vote of the people at the spring election, April 4. A three-fifths vote is required for authorization of construction.

The resolution calling for the submission of the projects as the initial step in inaugurating rapid transit facilities is the outgrowth of a final recommendation by the rapid transit commission.

In a former report, following five years of intensive study of Detroit's transportation needs, the commission had recommended the construction of four subway lines at a cost for construction and equipment of approximately \$92,000,000. This plan was disapproved by both Mayor Smith and the Council as being too difficult to finance.

The construction cost of the two proposed lines is estimated at \$92,311,100, of which Detroit's share will be \$81,981,000. The cost of equipment will be \$42,749,000, to be raised by trust equipment or other notes, not on the faith and credit of the city. These notes will be paid off from the revenue of the subway lines in the event that the plan of the commission is adopted.

The amount for construction of these proposed routes to be paid from general taxes would be \$22,145,000, or 70 cents per \$1000 of assessed valuation leased on the 1926-27 valuation, according to Col. Sidney D. Waldron, president of the commission. Three-quarters of the construction cost to be paid by special assessments on property within a half-mile of the subway stations will average \$302,080 per route mile per year, say members of the commission, who point out that these assessed property owners will be fully compensated by increased property values thus established.

"GAS" PRICE CONTROL WINS IN TENNESSEE

**Senate Passes Measure and
House Approval Predicted.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10 (Special).—The Tennessee Senate has unanimously passed a bill providing for state control of the price of gasoline sold within the State. Governor Austin Peay has won the first skirmish in his campaign to protect the citizens from what he termed "extortion" in his message to the Legislature.

This bill, an administration measure, is similar to one pending in the lower House. They would set up a State department to investigate the cost of producing and distributing gasoline with power to set a price which would allow a fair return and prevent unfair competition. The Governor predicts that the House will also adopt the program.

In urging passage of the bill, Senator A. D. McKnight, its author, declared that State control was necessary, both to protect the public and to protect independent oil companies corporations.

MEXICAN CURRENCY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—The December report of the Bank of Montreal's branch in Mexico City, makes the following statement concerning the economic situation in Mexico: "Business conditions throughout the Republic continue dull and unsatisfactory, with no immediate improvement in sight. Mining production is falling

from "unfair tactics" of large oil off, due to the low price of silver. Drilling operations in the oil fields are reported to show a slight increase.

"A marked strengthening has taken place in the Mexican dollar which recently reached its lowest point on record of 46.30 United States currency to the Mexican gold peso. The Mexican dollar peso also reached its lowest discount on record of 17 per cent against the Mexican gold peso. The discount is now 9.50 per cent and the Government, with the assistance of the local banks, is taking steps to stabilize the exchange."

AVIATION CONGRESS CALLED IN MEXICO

**Promotion of Commercial
Flying Is Planned**

MEXICO CITY, Mex. (Special Correspondence).—In an effort to promote actively the development of commercial aviation in Mexico, a group of Mexicans has announced a Congress of Aeronautics, to meet in this city the latter part of February.

The sponsors of the proposed congress, which is termed here the first serious step ever undertaken in Mexico toward the development of aerial communications of a commercial character, are asking President Calles to act as patron of the convention. The announcement of the supporters of the congress stresses Mexico's special need for aerial transportation, since the mountainous character of the country makes difficult the construction and upkeep of roads. For Mexico, it is maintained, aviation solves the national problem of transportation.

The following agenda has been outlined for the congress:

1. The general study of air routes in Mexico.
2. Commercial application of those air routes that the Secretariat of War and Marine may place at the disposition of civil aeronautics, and development of other routes.
3. Study of the commercial possibilities of the various air lines, from the standpoint of their utility.
4. Organization of societies and companies for the exploitation of commercial air lines.
5. Study of any propositions that may be submitted by the Mexican Government for the aid and development of civil aeronautics in Mexico.

RELIGIOUS CLASS BILL LOSES

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 9 (Special).—The week-day religious education bill met defeat in the North Dakota Senate by a vote of 33 to 16. The measure would have permitted grade schools to excuse pupils for not to exceed 90 minutes a week in order that they might attend religious classes.

Farm's Waste Stalks and Shells May Augment Paper Pulp Supply

**Millions of Tons Available for Industrial Purposes,
Chemists Say—Research Fund of \$50,000 Sought
to Make Commercial Production Feasible**

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Cornstalks and corn cobs, oat hulls and cottonseed hulls, stalks of cotton and straw and peanut shells to the amount of 100,000,000 tons annually are lost by the United States, when, by research work, they might all be usefully applied to industry and particularly to supplement the depleted wood pulp forests now being drawn on to supply 5,000,000 cords a year, with expectation that 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cords annually will be required by 1950.

This is the opinion of many engineering chemists, voiced in Congress by Cyrus Cole (R.), Representative from Iowa, in support of a \$50,000 appropriation item recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for research work in farm waste utilization. The money would be expended on investigations by the Bureau of Standards, which is already looking into diverse uses found for utilizing hitherto waste products.

Pentoses and Pentosans
The cellulose substances of many plants, known chemically as pentosans and yielding pentoses which in turn are sugars of certain chemical formulas, get their name from the five carbon atoms in the molecule and are the subject of the chemists' greatest hopes, Mr. Cole said.

Experiments in utilizing waste pentosans at the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., have converted them into valuable products ranging from precious chemicals that were formerly worth \$100 a pound, to print papers and substitutes for lumber.

America's largest "crop" of waste products comes from the farm and the research conducted at Ames and described to Herbert Hoover has been largely instrumental through his help in getting the present appropriation, according to Mr. Cole. One substance made is furfuraldehyde or "furfural," now being made commercially at Cedar Rapids, from oat hulls, but also capable of being made from corn cobs, peanut shells and other wastes. It has many uses, and has been recently reduced in price by the new processes from \$20 a pound to 14 cents a pound, Mr. Cole said.

Wide Variety of Uses
This may be used for plastics, for dyes, for chemicals, and experiments are being conducted into its

possible application as a fuel, or in conjunction with other fuels. Oxalic acid is another derivative produced in commercial quantities from now wasted hulls and cobs, and used in the manufacture of celluloid, artificial silk, leather, calico printing and other substances.

By far the largest possibility of use of farm wastes, according to Mr. Cole, is in paper-making. Paper pulp from such wastes has been developed successfully in laboratories, although as yet not on a commercial scale.

"The possibilities seem almost beyond comprehension in this field," Mr. Cole stated, "in view of the acute situation arising from growing de-

mands for pulp, and the diminution of virgin forest supplies which have already made the United States practically dependent on Canada.

Brought to Production Point
"Paper made from cornstalks has been found very satisfactory, so far as experiments have gone. To make the process commercially practical is one of the aims of the present appropriation," he said.

The outstanding present development in research into the industrial utilization of agricultural waste products," according to Dr. A. Marshall, dean of engineering, Iowa State College, "is the development of the industry of making paper from cornstalks." Following seven years' research, he says, some grades of cornstalk paper have been brought to the stage of actual factory production.

Mr. Cole added that the real problem facing the American farmer is the "unbalanced condition between production and consumption." The farmer does not need to raise more crops, he said, but to find new uses for them. The corn belt farmer, he added, needs more money for his total crop, rather than more money for his corn.

NEW YORK SEEKS NEW TAX FIELDS

**Mounting Costs Make Additional
Revenue Sources
Necessary**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10 (Special).

Interest and sinking fund charges on bond issues already authorized in excess of \$500,000,000, the increasing aid that is being given to schools by the State, and the constantly mounting overhead costs of government have driven both Alfred E. Smith, Governor, and Republican Legislative leaders to a search for new methods of taxation for 1928, 1929 and later years.

For this year the problem has been solved by abandonment of the 25 per cent income tax cut and agreement upon the enactment of a gasoline tax, but the State's expenditures,

which were \$188,000,000 in 1926, have jumped to an estimated figure of \$215,000,000 for this year and it is predicted will jump even higher next year—\$220,000,000 at least, it is said, and perhaps more. Revenues are not increasing as rapidly.

Investigation of tax possibilities for the future is now being made both by the Legislative committees on taxation and by the State Department of Taxation and Finance. Complete revision of the system of taxation and the establishment of a 1 per cent sales tax on all retail commodities are being studied.

PULP MILL PLANNED FOR COAST

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Plans are rapidly maturing for the establishment by the Canadian Rayon Pulp Company of a plant which will cost \$275,000 and produce within the next few years an output sufficient to give employment to 600 people. The company is doing its chief financing in the United States and a campaign has been started here by the Board of Trade to raise \$35,000 to purchase an island near the city from the Dominion Government as a site for the plant.

CANADA REDUCES NATIONAL DEBT

**Beneficial Result of Customs
Investigation Is Evidenced**

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (Special).—Canada's national debt has decreased by more than \$3,330,000 during January, bringing the shrinkage during the 10 months ending Jan. 31 to \$40,000,000, according to the Department of Finance. These satisfactory results are due to both an increase in ordinary revenue and a decrease in expenditure.

The former includes customs duties rising from \$104,000,000 to \$117,000,000, excise duties jumping from \$36,000,000 to \$41,000,000, and excise taxes moving from \$77,000,000 to nearly \$83,000,000, these last items due in large measure no doubt to the tightening up of the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise and the suppression of smuggling. The national debt now stands at \$2,340,033,000.

Sunset Stories

A Hero Valentine

"MOTHER," said Jackie, watching his mother sift the flour for a cake. "I want to make a Valentine for Grandma, a hero Valentine. But I don't know which hero she likes best."

Mother was silent for a moment.



"Abraham Lincoln is My Favorite Hero," said Grandma.

Then she said: "Whose Birthday comes in February?"

"Mine!" shouted Jackie.

"So it does, son, but I'm afraid you aren't a hero yet. What other birthday can you think of?"

Jackie thought and thought, and

then he cried out suddenly: "I know! Abraham Lincoln's! I'll make a Lincoln Valentine. Hurrah!"

Away he sped to get his scrapbook and paste and scissors. But he needed pictures, also. Where could he get them? Ah, he remembered. The attic! He climbed the narrow stairs eagerly. In one corner of the big, open attic was a pile of discarded magazines. Down on his knees he dropped, and was soon absorbed in hunting for pictures of Abraham Lincoln.

He found a splendid one of him with an ax, splitting rails. He chuckled as he cut it out. Among some advertisements was a picture of a log cabin. Clip, clip went his scissors. That was where Lincoln lived as a little boy. Then this great tall man in a long coat with something about a debate written under him. He would do splendidly, only he must find a Lincoln head to put on him. And that horse and carriage. Oh, what fun! That was the President going to the White House.

After lunch Jackie gathered his pictures together and took them to the playroom. Then came the fun of sewing them out and pasting them in the scrapbook. On the front page he put a picture of the American flag. When the last picture had been pasted in, he wrapped the book up carefully in tissue paper and tied a red ribbon around it. He wanted to give it to Grandma that very minute. But there were two reasons why he couldn't. One was that Valentine Day wasn't until tomorrow, and the other was that Grandma hadn't come yet.

But she came the next morning, and oh, what a jolly time it was! There were hugs and kisses, and kisses and hugs, and peppermint candies! Jackie could hardly wait until she got her things off. But he did. In fact he waited until lunch time, and then put the package at Grandma's place at the table.

But Grandma was so exasperating. "Oh'd and 'Ah'd," she turned it this way and that. She felt it and tried to see through it, and her eyes twinkled all the time. At last she pulled the ribbon. Jackie watched her closely, and the queerest thing happened. A tear dropped from Grandma's eye, as she turned the pages of the Hero Valentine!

"Why, Grandma, you're crying!" exclaimed Jackie. "I—I wanted to make you happy."

"You have, Jackie, you have made me very happy indeed, so happy that I couldn't help that tear. Abraham Lincoln is my favorite hero, and you have made this beautiful Valentine with your own hands. I love it more than anything you could have bought."

Jackie was still a bit puzzled, but he turned the pages of the scrapbook hurriedly and said: "I left the last page blank, Grandma. You could never guess why?"

"A blank? So you have, dear. Tell me what is to go there."

Jackie flushed. "I—I want to be a hero sometime, Grandma," he stammered. "And—and I thought that when I grow up and do something—very wonderful, you might want to put my picture here on the last page, because my birthday is in February, too."

Grandma took Jackie's hand and gripped it hard. "Indeed, that page will be sacred to me," she said. "And we'll save it, Jackie, until you are a hero."

Crisp, Delicious Waffles!

— Just the thing for Sunday Suppers



Corona Electric Waffle Iron

DURING February only—National Waffle Month—we offer the Corona Electric Waffle Iron, our leader, at following price and terms. Extra deep aluminum grids, expansion hinge, allowing the batter to "raise." Cooks perfectly without greasing. \$9.50

Our offer includes a \$4.50 Silver-Plated Butter Pitcher for \$2.50 additional, with each iron purchased.

\$1 DOWN (A) A MONTH

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Last night I heard the Boss tell his mother he guessed he'd make a bed in the basement for a dog. That's where he sleeps when he's at home, said he.



Why the idea!—He'll sleep with me, that's what he'll do! said I to myself.



But I found I had miscalculated the size of my bed! We could get into it but there wasn't room for us to lie down.



So finally we pulled the bedding out and spread it out on the floor. Don't know how the Boss will feel about it, I said, but well agree though we are asleep when he comes in and maybe he won't say anything.



And sure enough, when he came in and discovered us, all we heard was, "Well, what do you know about that, and a lot of laughing!"

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Colors on the Ice Palace

By MABEL S. MERRILL

Hazel Gray and her sister Robin were shading their eyes from the light within while they peered through the window of the garden house. They could see the whole slope of the great snowy hill, with its towering ski-jump lighted from top to bottom. They had watched that jump all day, but now it was something else that was holding their attention.

"There!" exclaimed Robin in quick delight. "It's come at last!"

On the dark shoulder of the hill scores of colored lights had leaped forth, wreathed like strings of jewels over and around a big ice "palace," which had been standing there unseen in the shadows. It was an unusually fine one, built for the great winter sports carnival which was being held here. Today had been given up to the events of the junior members, the schoolboy clubs. The lighting of the palace was the signal that those events were over.

"Allister will soon be home, then, as hungry as a hunter," said the smaller girl. "Mother, may we have supper here in the garden house, where we can see what is going on?"

Watching the Ski-Jump

The garden house behind the shrubberies at the rear of the Gray home commanded an excellent view of the great hillside where the sports had been going on all day. That was why the girls were out here, while Mother Gray sat with her mending basket by the stove at the end of the room. Robin was not willing to leave the place so long as a single dying figure could be seen coming off the ski-jump. Besides, there would be fireworks later to celebrate the victory of the Arctic Club, a visiting club of boys which everybody had said was sure to win the meet today.

Mother Gray nodded assent to Robin's question and the little girl was turning from the window when a sudden thought made her pause to stare up again at the glittering ice palace.

"They said the pennant of the winners would be displayed over the roof of the ice palace when those lights came on. I can see a pennant but the lights are too low down to show the colors. Hazel, what if the Arctic Club didn't win, after all? That would mean that Allister did, you know."

Hazel laughed. "You talk as though Allister were the whole of the local club, Robin. Well, I suppose he is, really, there's no other, except expert enough to win the very smallest event. But of course our boys can't win, you funny child. The Kangaroo Club is only just organized and the poor fellows have never even had a ski-jump to practice on except that little old one over back of Sundown Hill. No, I can't see the colors on that pennant either, but I don't have to in order to know that it is the red and green of the Arctic Club."

The garden house was warmed by a good old-fashioned cookstove and getting supper there was an easy

matter. Preparations were soon under way for a savory hot stew, chicken patties, and a few other things that Allister especially liked.

Robin, who was a born comforter, reasoned that a nice supper would help make her brother forget the pain of being defeated by the famous visitors. Of course he had expected defeat, but it would be hard all the same. She hoped the Kangaroos had been able to make a fairly good showing, but even this was doubtful. So Allister must have all the good things they could think of when he got home.

Presently she was back at the window again and in a few minutes she called excitedly to Hazel. Along the shelf of the hill toward the ice palace was winding a shouting procession of dark figures. Two of them were carrying on their shoulders a tall boy, evidently the victor.

"That will be Dyke Kellett, president of the Arctic," remarked Hazel wistfully. "Only think how pleased he must be to have his club win the big meet!"

Suddenly there was a knock low down on the door of the garden house. That couldn't be Allister, Robin thought as she opened the door. She stared in surprise at the figure waiting there. It appeared to be a little Indian boy about 8 years old.

"My feet got so cold up there, and when I smelled your supper I just had to come down," he explained forlornly.

"Oh, I know you," exclaimed Hazel; "you're the little mascot of the Arctic Club. I suppose the big boys were so excited that they forgot to look after you. Come right in, dear."

They fed and warmed the small visitor and Robin made out, somewhat to her disappointment, that he was not a real Indian as she had tried to believe when she had watched him coming and going with the big boys. But he was cleverly dressed for the part.

"You look like a real one in those clothes," she assured him. "I don't think it was kind of the big boys to forget about you. If your feet get cold again come right back and warm them."

A Grateful Visitor

He thanked her in a subdued voice and made a low bow to Mrs. Gray before he went back up the hill, to find Dyke, he said.

"I've always heard that Indians had good manners when you were nice to them," laughed Hazel, who was watching the little fellow go. "Look, here's somebody else coming. I thought it was Allister, but it isn't." A tall dark figure had come gliding carelessly down the ski-jump to the orchard slope just beyond the garden. The path through the garden was a short cut to the street beyond and the tall boy came plodding along that snowy track. His head was bent down but he lifted it to stare at the lighted doorway where the two girls stood. As he did so he almost stopped and they could see that he looked very tired.

It was Mrs. Gray who spoke to him.



Greenland, the Land of Ice and Snow, is the Largest Island in the World, But It is Almost Unknown, for Only a Few Hardy Explorers Have Ever Crossed Its Ice-Capped Interior. The Picture Shows a Group of Its Eskimo Inhabitants, Including Children and Dogs.

"Won't you come in long enough to eat a bowl of hot stew?" she asked him pleasantly. "I'm sure you must need it after working so hard all day." The tall fellow came in, pulling off his cap with a quick word of thanks. Flung about his shoulders was one of those huge loose garments called in the far north a parkie. As he dropped it in a corner they were startled to see that he wore the uniform of the Arctic Club.

"I suppose his feet were cold too," thought Robin, hovering about him as he ate his stew. She longed to ask him questions but perhaps it would be polite and, anyway, all he could have to tell them would be the defeat of the Kangaroo Club. Allister, who would be here in a few minutes, could tell them plenty about that.

When he had finished his stew and three cups of hot chocolate he thanked them politely but quietly and went away.

Hazel felt a little puzzled as she watched him. "Shouldn't you think he would have wanted to stay and see the whole of the celebration when his club had won the meet? Here's somebody else coming; it must be Allister this time."

But it was not Allister; it was their neighbor, Brian Lutes, out of breath and looking very solemn.

"What's that fellow Kellett doing here?" he asked blankly, staring after the retreating visitor.

"Kellett?" gasped Hazel. "You can't mean that is Dyke Kellett, president of the Arctic Club?"

"Sure it is. He ducked out the minute he had shaken hands all round. Don't know as I blame him. Well, girls, I've come to prepare you, though I reckon you know what's happened."

The girls stared at him and Mrs. Gray began to look startled.

"What do you mean, Brian?" she asked quickly. "Where is Allister?"

Like an answer to her question there came a lusty roar from the hillside. Down the dark slope from the ice palace a score of boys were pouring, while the band played and the fireworks flashed from the glittering building above. The foremost figure bore a tall boy on his shoulders, and as they came they were singing an air that sounded strangely familiar.

"It's the Kangaroo Club song!" cried Hazel. The procession bore straight down upon the garden house and deposited their burden in front of the lighted door. It was Allister Gray, and the two who had been carrying him were Karel Howard and Verne Kilbourne, his neighbors.

"Here's your conquering hero!" shouted Karel, waving his cap at Mother Gray. "We'd never have beaten those fellows if Allister hadn't made us work like mules and then won four of the biggest events all by himself. The Arctic chaps were a lot too sure of themselves; that gave us our big chance."

"Didn't you know we had won?" persisted Brian as he saw the girls' amazed faces. "Well, well, where are your eyes?"

He pointed to the roof of the ice palace where the pennant of the winning club floated. A drifting fire balloon passing near it cast a beam of white light upon the colors and

showed them to be, not the red and green of the Arctic Club, but the red and blue of the Kangaroos.

Robin gave a joyful skip as she looked, and then she put her hand into her brother's.

"Come in, Allister. The little Indian has four of your chicken patties and Dyke Hallett had two bowls of your stew, but if there isn't enough left we shall be proud to make some more."

Lincoln Rock

WHILE the ancient Egyptians were carving gigantic likenesses of their Pharaohs in the rock cliffs along the valley of the Nile, nature was at work sculpturing a heroic stone face in the cliffs above the Columbia River, in what is now the State of Washington.

It is said that the largest pyramid of Egypt was built in 20 years. Probably the rain and frost and sun of a century did little more than smooth the brow a trifle, or round the full lips and add another measure of gentleness to the rugged features of this stone face above the Columbia.

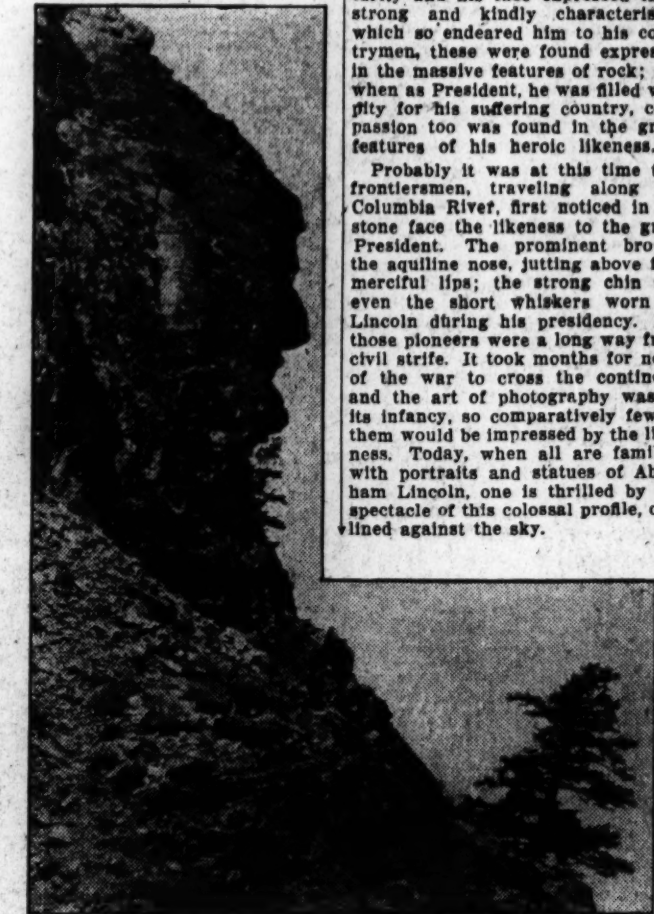
From crown to chest the profile would measure nearly 100 feet. Its background is the sky, and from wherever the cliffs may be seen—from the river, the railroad or the

highway—the countenance is unchanging.

No doubt the Indians saw the face as they traveled up and down the valley, long before the coming of the white men; and when the first white explorers penetrated the country they must have seen the face as they paddled their canoes up the swift stream. Except that it was a realistic profile of a masculine face, full of strength and compassion, it meant nothing to them. They did not call it Lincoln Rock, as it is called now, for at that time Abraham Lincoln was a small boy, living on a humble farm in Kentucky. But this boy's features as he grew to manhood, were to resemble, more and more, those of the stone face which looked out over the Columbia.

When young Lincoln reached maturity and his face expressed those strong and kindly characteristics which so endeared him to his countrymen, these were found expressed in the massive features of rock; and when as President, he was filled with pity for his suffering country, compassion too was found in the grave features of his heroic likeness.

Probably it was at this time that frontiersmen, traveling along the Columbia River, first noticed in the stone face the likeness to the great President. The prominent brow; the aquiline nose, jutting above full, merciful lips; the strong chin and even the short whiskers worn by Lincoln during his presidency. But those pioneers were a long way from civil strife. It took months for news of the war to cross the continent, and the art of photography was in its infancy, so comparatively few of them would be impressed by the likeness. Today, when all are familiar with the portraits and statues of Abraham Lincoln, one is thrilled by the spectacle of this colossal profile, outlined against the sky.



The Stone Face Above the Columbia River.

The Raven and the Prospector

IN THE heart of the Olympic Mountains, in the western part of the State of Washington, is a lone prospector's cabin, surrounded by many beautiful flowers and graceful ferns. The cabin is many miles from the nearest post office, by winding and rugged trail, perched high up on the mountain side, besides a rushing, tumbling stream, where the elk gambol, and the many birds sing their merry carols, and the cougar or mountain lion slinks and crawls among the brush and rock. These are the surroundings of the home of the prospector whose business it is to seek the rare minerals of art, platinum, gold and silver, or the more common metals of industry, such as copper, lead and iron. To this cabin there came one summer a young raven.

When the raven was first noticed by the prospector he was feeding on the garbage pile and would fly away hurriedly at his approach when he came home at night. For want of a companion of some kind the prospector decided to try and make friends with this big awkward black bird. So he put out dainty morsels of food in convenient places where the raven could find them easily, and by never approaching hurriedly or scar-

ing the bird in any way, his confidence was soon won to a degree that he would stop in near-by trees and caw and scold. Then instead of throwing the garbage on the ground, it was carefully put on an old tin plate and in this way the raven learned to eat out of a plate. Later, the plate was set upon a large wooden pole near the cabin door. Thus by degrees the confidence of one of the most timid and suspicious birds was won and greatly appreciated by the prospector.

Growing Confidence

By means of much gentle whispering and talking to the bird, the raven learned not to fear the prospector but would come at the call of "Dicky, Dicky," or when the prospector called. Thus their friendship was established between the man and bird, and the monotony of solitary camp life broken.

The prospector had no need of an alarm clock, for every morning just at the break of day, the raven would alight on the roof of the cabin with a loud thud, and caw and c-r-r-k until the fire was started and the smoke rolled up out of the chimney, when he would fly to a near-by tree and watch the cabin closely, for every morning after breakfast the

prospector would feed him on the big wooden pole. If the raven was not around, the whistle would soon bring him for his breakfast.

One day as the prospector was coming home, he could hear the raven calling while flying in a circle high up in the air. The timber was very tall and dense under which the man was walking, so the raven could not see him coming until he came into the clearing around the cabin. Then with many loud c-r-r-k's the bird made a very beautiful spiral dive, one that an airplane could not imitate.

The Raven's Spiral Dive

Folding his wings, he would fall apparently 100 feet or more through the air, and then with a loud c-r-r-k and slightly extended wings he would sail away for some distance. Once more with changed course he would fold his wings and drop until, by successive diving and sailing, he came and sat on a tall stump near by, and with many more "c-r-r-k's" and other noises hardly believable in a raven, talked to the man, who answered by imitating him. This friendly conversation was kept up for several minutes.

The prospector decided that he would like to have a picture of his friend, the raven, so he took his camera and went out to where the raven was eating. But the camera was something new to the bird, which flew away and would not let his friend come near enough to take a picture. Next, the camera was set up on the wooden pole near the raven's plate, with a string attached to it, leading into the cabin. Again the prospector was unsuccessful. Then the camera was covered up with wood and old boxes, but the raven could not be fooled and would not come near enough to have his picture taken, preferring to go without his food for two or three days. So the camera, wood and old boxes were taken away, and forthwith Mr. Raven came and ate his food.

Whenever the prospector went to town, the raven would fly ahead and sit on low branches of trees and logs, and with his funny but apparently sincere talk, seem to object to the journey. After a mile or more of this performance the raven would return to the cabin. It was wonderful, the remarkable display of confidence this bird displayed, even when surrounded by dozens of other ravens that would not come near.

After several weeks of this friendship, there came three mountain climbers from the city, who stayed several days at the cabin. During their stay the raven went away and never came back again, and the prospector mourned for his lost friend and companion. But one day as he was going to town, several miles from the cabin he saw a raven that was very talkative and friendly. This new raven had been an old friend, for no other raven seemed half so tame and friendly as this one.

This instance of friendship between bird and man readily recalls the story in the Bible where God commanded the ravens to feed Elijah by the brook Cherith.

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Current Events

China Today

YOU probably know that news from China has been causing considerable anxiety to those western nations which have interests in that country, and this because of the anti-foreign agitation which has been growing there.

The China of today is developing a strong national consciousness and a determination to assert its claims against western interference and domination. Its grievances are chiefly concerned with customs and extraterritorial rights. It resents the fact that it does not control its own customs, and that foreigners from certain countries (those possessing extraterritorial rights) are to some extent exempt from the authority of Chinese law. The Chinese maintain that they are capable of controlling their own customs and of dealing justly with the nationals of other countries—though this, of course, remains to be proved.

The western powers have recognized that there is much to be said for the Chinese point of view, but negotiations with China have been rendered difficult because civil war is still being waged between the Peking and Nationalist governments and there is no one central Chinese authority. With whom should they negotiate? Fortunately this difficulty has been solved, at least temporarily, because both the United States and Great Britain have decided to approach both of the contending parties.

On Jan. 26, Secretary of State Kellogg declared that "the Government of the United States is ready now to continue negotiations on the entire subject of the tariff and extraterritoriality of the United States on behalf of the United States alone." And on Jan. 29, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, submitted proposals, meeting most of the Chinese grievances to both the northern and southern authorities in China.

Meanwhile the British Government has sent troops to Shanghai, where there is a large international settlement, to defend it in case of attack. The Chinese have resented this move, which at present appears to stand in the way of negotiations. A proposal made by Mr. Kellogg, that both of the warring factions in China undertake to keep the Shanghai area free from fighting, may offer a solution to this knotty problem, but at present it is uncertain how this suggestion will be received by the Chinese.

British Empire Fellowship

The British Empire Fellowship, of which the Prince of Wales is president, was originally founded to assist the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. When that exhibition closed, the fellowship, which had saved a considerable sum out of its members' subscriptions, decided to remain in existence to help British Empire trade and British Empire migration.

During the past year it has done very valuable and very humane work to help young people of the over-crowded mother country to a good start in the less crowded Dominions. It has granted scholarships to about 200 young people, the girls to receive a good agricultural training, the boys to be trained as school teachers in Western Canada and South Africa, where the supply of British school teachers does not equal the demand.

Since the fellowship has as members many of the most important people of the British Empire, it is able to select a good type of scholar. Already it has received requests from agricultural colleges in Canada and in Australia which are training its pupils, that these lads should be allowed to take an extended diploma course which will fit them for science.

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courses at universities or for high

administrative appointments. Everybody in Great Britain recognizes that there is little prospect of maintaining in anything like comfort the present population of the country, and that it is advisable to encourage great numbers to migrate to the Empire's more or less empty territories. Work such as that of the British Empire Fellowship receives, therefore, support from the highest quarters. Accepting the views of those who ought to know, it would be to the advantage of the British Isles if 2,000,000 of its population could be transferred abroad.

Another Flight for Com. Byrd

A prize of \$25,000 has been offered by Raymond Oris for the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris, and it is said that Commander Richard E. Byrd intends to compete for it. The flight will take place in the spring, and a new Fokker monoplane of the same type as that used for the famous North Pole flight, only larger, is being built for the occasion.

Floyd Bennett, Commander Byrd's pilot on the great North Pole adventure, will accompany him, and probably Lieut. Bernt Balchen of the Norwegian Navy.

Missing Word Puzzle

Reverse the first missing word in each sentence and you have the second.

1. I . . . my watch where I could see the luminous . . .
2. Into the inn . . . lumbered the heavy . . .
3. I have scissors to . . . my threads and . . . for fixing work . . .
4. There is . . . for many to roam over the wide . . .
5. Every . . . you strike the ball it will . . . a pleasing sound . . .
6. We drove in . . . for . . . of our journey.
7. On the door . . . sat Lucy with her . . .
8. My kitten . . . cotton from a . . . round legs of chairs.
9. She liked to . . . in the kitchen and wash . . . and pans.
10. Many men of . . . went to school at . . .

Key to Waddles' puzzle: Spring-field.

A Game

Writing "Adjective Letters"

Here is a game which will furnish a good time wherever it is tried, for it is enjoyed by young people, who feel quite grown up, and by children as well—in fact, by anyone who has learned what an adjective is, and how it is used.

It may be played with a small group—two or three—with a larger number, and will be sure to bring forth shouts of laughter.

Before starting the game, the one having it in charge should write a letter or story, leaving blank spaces wherever adjectives would naturally appear. There should be plenty of such blanks—possibly one, or even two, for each noun.

Then everyone is asked, each in turn, to name an adjective of any kind, and as they are given, the letter-writer places them in the blank spaces. When all the spaces are filled the letter is read aloud, and will, of course, be found very foolish and laughable.

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of the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, shows a net of \$10,021,113 after taxes and charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$8.37 a share (par \$50) or \$40,501,700 common, compared with \$10,046,063 or \$8.64 a share in 1925. Net for fourth quarter of 1926 totals \$2,437,411 after above charges, equal to \$2.01 a

MORE BANCITALY STOCK
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Bancitaly Corporation has been authorized to issue 100,000 additional shares, of which 40,000

90 a share, the remainder to stay in the treasury to be sold at \$100 or more needed. In connection with the issue, President Giannini stated: "This issue being run up in price and if we are unable to stop it with this amount more will be issued until the market demand comes rational."

COPPER PRICE 12½ CENTS
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Regular domestic price of copper is 12½ cents delivered, up ¼ cent. Sales have been made at that price. Considerable copper was sold Tuesday afternoon at 12½ cents and subsequently at 12½ cents. The

CONTINENTAL OIL DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Directors of the Continental Oil Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, which places stock on a \$1.20 annual basis instead of \$1 previously. It is

[illegible]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

It is not often that The Christian Science Monitor can find itself in agreement with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the militant wet who presides over the educational activities of Columbia University. To one statement, however, in the "defiant speech" which he delivered to somewhat fewer than 100 Republicans in New York the other night, we can heartily subscribe. Discussing the characteristics of the next Presidential nominee of the Republican Party, a subject in which he takes a lively interest, he said, "In 1928 no candidate for President can escape making known with definiteness and precision his attitude toward prohibition."

Thus far Dr. Butler speaks as one inspired with the truth: 1928 will be no time for pussy-footing on prohibition. The record of the past as well as easily observable present-day conditions in politics justify the statement that the candidate, on whatever ticket he may run, who antagonizes prohibition, will be ignominiously defeated. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any such candidate will be in the field. If he should be, it is however highly improbable that he will head the Republican ticket.

In his advocacy of the re-establishment of the liquor traffic, Dr. Butler sets up, very curiously for a professed Republican, the antiquated and discredited doctrine of states' rights. "The Eighteenth Amendment," he says, "must come out of the Constitution, and the states must each in its own way deal with the evils of the liquor traffic and the saloon. Those states that believe in prohibition can continue to try it until its folly is manifest even to them."

It is extraordinary to find a man of such unquestioned historical knowledge and admitted intelligent interest in American political history setting up so indefensible a doctrine as this. It is indefensible both from the viewpoint of expediency and that of constitutionalism. To have forty-eight different ways of dealing with the very intimate and vital problem of the liquor traffic in forty-eight different states, many of which are separated from each other merely by an imaginary line down the middle of a road, is utterly impracticable. It has been tried in some measure, and has failed. Dr. Butler is not an infant in politics. He knows very well that throughout almost half a century dry states were flanked by wet states, and the liquor trade, always corrupt and criminal, exerted all the resources of evasion and violation of the law to ship its product into the states which strove to outlaw it. He cannot have forgotten the Supreme Court's "original package" decision which led enterprising distilleries to put up their product in original packages holding just one drink. He cannot have forgotten the struggles from the first to pass an adequate law prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry states, and thereafter to effect enforcement of that law. All these evils the distinguished educator of youth is willing to bring back if only prohibition may be nullified thereby.

Nothing is more clearly settled in American history than the right of the Federal Government to enact and to enforce a law such as the one which Dr. Butler now urges should be nullified. The states' rights doctrine, to which he would appeal, went down in the direful turmoil of civil war. It carried down with it human slavery, and we are not going to see it revived in order that the slavery of man to intoxicating liquor may come back with it.

Other portions of Dr. Butler's argument against this constitutional amendment, which was ratified by all but two of the states, and has been upheld in every test in the Supreme Court, are no more convincing. He asks that the nations should "learn from the example of Canada, and adopt a system that will suppress the liquor traffic, abolish the saloon, promote temperance, and leave off invading the civil liberty of the individual and the violation of every fundamental law of God and man." But Canada has no general liquor law. The law differs widely between Quebec and Victoria, but in Quebec, to which Dr. Butler, if we recall rightly, repaired for an investigation just before the recent campaign in New York, the law neither does away with the saloon nor promotes temperance. As to what fundamental law of God is involved in the denial of the privilege of men to get drunk, we must leave it to Dr. Butler's conception of the divine direction.

How curiously that shrewd mentality does invert the truth! For example, as a protest against law enforcement he offers this extraordinary statement: "Already we have seen law enforcement lead to murder, and there appear to be no limits to which fanatics will not go to enforce the one single law in which they believe." Does it not occur to the doctor that it is the law violation, not the law enforcement, that leads to murder, and that there appear to be no limits to which those seeking the profits of illicit liquor will not go?

It is perhaps idle to argue with one so wedded to his Bacchanalian idol. But the wholly indefensible conclusions he has reached afford a new evidence of the curiously befogging effect of the championship of alcohol upon an otherwise alert and even brilliant intellect. On other matters of public interest Dr. Butler is often keen and stimulating. But in his consideration of the question of liquor he is as one blind because he will not see.

In what is, undoubtedly, a desire to protect all investors in real estate bonds and mortgages in New York State, Attorney-General Ottinger declines to accept as an adequate insurance to the public the agreement which has been entered into by six of the larger mortgage bond houses, and announced by Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the American Construction Council. He insists that the agreement is inadequate and unsatisfactory because of the fact that instead of actually securing safety for the investor, the mortgage agreement referred to relieves the underwriting

house from any accounting of funds intended for construction or for the payment of interest, amortization and taxes, and permits them to be used in the general business of the house, subject to whatever risks and speculations the house may engage in, "contrary to the purpose for which the public was invited into the investment."

In seeking to point out the weakness of the system of bond flotation which he has persistently attacked, Mr. Ottinger insists that the underwriting business houses, which under their contracts are merely engaged in selling bonds for a profit, have, however, invited the public to subscribe under the strong assurance of confidential and trust relationship between the brokers and the public, all of them uniformly adopting as a slogan the announcement that during their many years in business they have not lost a dollar of their patrons' money. But he attempts to show that these mortgage agreements which measure the security of the bondholders invariably relieve the underwriting house of any duties whatsoever in respect to these funds, permitting them to be used in the general business of these houses, subject to their business risks and speculations. He avers that in actual practice these houses pool in their general funds, and subject to the risks of the business, not only the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, but also strictly trust funds consisting of the amortization payments and advanced interest and taxes paid by the mortgagor for the benefit of the bondholders.

Specific attention is called to the fact that the code adopted by the six houses referred to, while evidently designed to allay apprehension on the part of investors in these mortgage bonds, does not safeguard the points which Mr. Ottinger stresses. It is not enough, it must be admitted, that these underwriters keep a careful check upon the progress and quality of construction, protect the property affected against liens and adverse claimants, supervise the physical maintenance of the mortgaged property, and guarantee conservative and sound appraisals. All these duties devolve upon the trustee as a matter of course. But if the custodians of invested funds fail to apply them to the identical purposes nominally for the investors, diverting them to the ordinary uses of the general business carried on, then the relationship of principal and agent has been departed from.

It should be remembered that the records to which these underwriting houses point with pride were made, for the most part, in the years before this particular form of investment or speculation became general. Not until approximately ten years ago, when housing conditions, both in residential and business sections of the larger cities of the United States, compelled a resort to new methods if the need was to be met, did these processes of financing become popular. Disclosures recently made in some of the cities indicate serious misuse of money subscribed by small investors. Losses have occurred, and it is against the possibility of a recurrence of these that it is sought to define more strictly the responsibilities of those whom the public rightly regards as the custodians of savings thus invested.

In spite of a series of new High Commissioners—no less than three individuals have held that office in the last two and a half years—it must be admitted that the situation in Syria continues to be highly unsatisfactory. Although Damascus is now "calm," and the official reports speak with almost monotonous frequency of French "victories" in other parts of the country, the mere fact that after eighteen months of hostilities there should still be fighting, speaks for itself.

Broadly speaking, the Syrian case, apart from its grievances against French maladministration, is that the inhabitants themselves never wanted to be put under a French mandate. They contend that the country was rescued from the Turks not by the French but by the Arabs, with British help; that up to August, 1920, when the French chased Emir Faisal, the present ruler of Iraq, out of Damascus, Syria was governed—whether ill or well is immaterial since it was what the inhabitants themselves wanted—by an Arab administration; that Syria is in fact an Arab country quite capable of choosing its own ruler—a king, for preference—and looking after itself when it has done so. Finally, that during the war the Arabs were promised independence east of the line Aleppo-Hama-Homs-Damascus and that this promise, originally made by Great Britain, was afterward concurred in by France.

While nearly all this is undeniably true—except possibly the assumption that Syria is able to stand alone—it has to be remembered that Moslem and Arab Syria has always been closely associated with the Lebanon, which is predominantly Christian. Ever since 1860, when the French sent an army to their assistance against the Turks, the Lebanese Christians have looked to France as their spiritual home. Moreover, the peace treaties acknowledged France's interest in this region and the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris awarded her a mandate over it.

The Emir Faisal, who is now King of Iraq, was at that time established as ruler of Damascus, but he soon afterward found himself in conflict with the French, who, disregarding the Aleppo-Hama-Homs-Damascus line, drove out Faisal and united the two totally dissimilar districts under one mandate. A third element—the Druses—who live partly in Syria and partly in Palestine and who have been the mainstay of the resistance to the French during the recent fighting, adds yet another incongruity to the patchwork.

The French at first tried to rule this heterogeneous collection, which would seem even more diversified if minor religious and racial differences were taken into account, by dividing the country into three separate states, under one and the same commissioner. But instead of following as far as possible the normal lines of religious demarcation they joined a large section of the orthodox Moslem population with the Lebanese Christians and with the unorthodox Moslems in the state of "Greater Lebanon." Since first dividing the country into three,

the French have several times rearranged the boundaries of the various districts, finally abolishing one of them altogether. But Greater Lebanon, with its mixed Moslem-Christian population, still remains much as it was at the outset, while Syria still goes on chafing at the fact. Nor have any of the other subjects of complaint been completely eliminated.

Though one cannot help but sympathize with them, it must be admitted that the insurgents themselves have not so far put forward any compromise which has the slightest prospect of being accepted by France. They know that there is no chance of driving the French into the sea, but they apparently hope to wear her out by guerrilla warfare. They have also launched an appeal to the League of Nations, although as a matter of fact the League, contrary to the popular belief, has virtually no power in this matter.

Yet it should not be impossible for the French to accept some sort of federal solution giving the different parts of the country a sufficiently liberal measure of local autonomy under the aegis of France. Nor, so long as each section is left sufficiently free to paddle its own canoe, should the form of such a state be an insuperable obstacle, in spite of the fact that the Arabs hanker after a Moslem king, while the Lebanese would prefer a republic and the Druses seek nothing better than to be left alone under their traditional feudalism. It is much to be hoped that some responsible leader on one side or the other will set to and tackle this urgent problem and elaborate a scheme which would commend itself to the public opinion of the world as a reasonable basis of negotiation. A continuation of the present state of affairs does not redound to the credit of any of the parties to the dispute.

It must surely come as news to many that, great as have been the profits from the sale of the Ford automobiles, it was at one time believed that they would be greater. One can almost picture an eager stock salesman equipped with paper and pencil figuring out for some prospective buyer just exactly the gains to be expected from a primary investment. Each owner, he might tell his customer, would most certainly want to change his car every other year, and this would insure that so many thousands of cars would be as good as sold before they were ever made. For were not the present owners certain to be also the proximate owners? Indeed, what could be more natural, than that once a Ford owner always a Ford owner?

But there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. And the unexpected happened, as is so often the case in similar circumstances. It is true that in the present instance this fact made but little difference to the final result, for the sales, as all know, have been phenomenal. But nevertheless it was discovered in 1919, just after the war, that, as Dr. David Friday, economist of Washington, said in his testimony during the course of the \$30,000,000 Treasury tax suit brought about by former minority owners of Ford stock, people were using Fords as stepping stones to more expensive cars. "In other words," he added, "they were graduating."

How typical of human nature this is. A little more than twenty years ago the possibility that an automobile would ever be produced for as little as \$2000 was laughed at. Then it was manufactured for considerably less. And then in a trice, as it were, marvelous to relate, it was being used just as a means of progress to something better. But it is an ill wind that blows no one any good. And even if the Ford owners of today have ceased to be the owners of tomorrow, this fact is mitigated by the additional fact that the flood of owners of today seems ever on the increase. The presence of countless college graduates does not prevent their places being filled year by year with others who have seen the benefits that are gained from college training. And who shall say that the Ford graduates have not served their alma mater better by graduating than they would have done by cleaving to the same furrow?

Editorial Notes

The British Film Industry has been told some valuable home truths by Robert R. Hyde, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, who has now returned to London after a six weeks' tour in the United States. Mr. Hyde visited Hollywood, where he was greatly impressed by the efficiency of the arrangements he found. "The men who control the industry," he says, "have taken great risks and they are not afraid of adventure. They have reached a very high standard of technique and are willing to pay for brains." He goes on to ask how Britain is to compete successfully. "When one has seen this industry," he continues, "and realizes how tremendous is its financial backing, one outstanding thought arises—if anything is to be done to counter the Americanization of the British Empire by film influence, there is need for greater imagination, boldness, and financial support than has yet been forthcoming." Those who talk lightly of British Government action to discourage American films from entering England may well ponder his words.

Of more than passing interest is a letter published recently in the New York Times, under the caption, "Divine Assistance in Art of Healing," from the pen of a New York medical man. The letter starts by citing with approval the Times' London dispatch wherein the Bishop of Bradford is quoted in these words:

That it is by closer study of the power of prayer and more confidence in prayer that we shall ourselves regain our proper place in the ministry of healing, which we ought to share with those commonly regarded as the sole agents of the ministry, i.e., physicians, surgeons, and nurses.

To which the contributor adds the comment that, as a physician of many years in practice, he agrees with the bishop as to the power of prayer and the healing efficacy of God. Here is his concluding sentiment:

God is the great Physician, and whatever He does for those who put their trust in Him will be for their greatest good.

An American Football Game

(Watched by an Englishman)

NOT until I was walking back to my hotel, with the shadows lengthening and the river along which I was wending my way reflecting the last rays of the setting sun, did I begin to recover my accustomed composure and gather my scattered wits. I will make no mystery about it: that which had so nearly proved my undoing was only a college football game. What made it different was that it was my first.

Not long ago, in describing an English cricket match, I deplored the absence of an American companion whose reactions to a really exciting game I thought would have been an enjoyable study. Now the situation is reversed, and I offer you the reactions of an Englishman to an exciting American game. I make no apology for the complete absence of any technical knowledge of the game, which is sure to become apparent at the outset of the match. In the midst of what looked like a perfect orgy of excitement at the end of the game, my American companion said to me, "This is part of the regular procedure." I began to understand. This parade of utter abandonment, called the "snake dance," this throwing away of hats past all chance of recovery, this tearing up the goal posts and breaking them into splinters, was all according to plan—nothing unusual about any of it.

We were all as safe actually in the midst of that confusion as if we were seated in our own homes discussing the dialogues of Plato! The American apparently knows exactly how far he can go with his enthusiasm, and enjoys being taken the whole distance. The Englishman, on the other hand, uncertain perhaps as to what might happen, has reduced repression to a fine art. Still, he can cheer on occasions.

For the benefit of those who don't know what a college game looks like, and would like to, I will try to describe the whole affair.

First, you must picture to yourself a huge stadium, packed tier upon tier with eager "fans." The ladies are present in considerable numbers and take an active part in demonstrations of applause, but I found that they reserve to themselves the right, which they have in common with their English sisters, of asking utterly irrelevant questions at the most inappropriate moments. Thus the men are ensnared into an exhibition of that superior knowledge which, poor deluded beings, they are being allowed to suppose is theirs.

But this is a digression. Pretty soon the bands of the two opposing teams make their entrance, and play themselves, amid cheers, into position on opposite sides of the stadium. The bands have an important part to play. They have to be ready to strike up at any moment, as for instance, when an interruption in the play takes place, and to stop as readily. Music in this case appears to be not so much for the purpose of soothing "the savage breast" as of exciting it.

Then through the gate at the end of the stadium come running in close formation the members of the visiting team, and a burst of applause greets them. They crouch, pass the ball and run, until the center of the ground is reached. A few moments later, amid a deafening roar, the home team enters, going through precisely the same performance, as if bent on exhibiting a superior snap and spring to that of their adversaries, that these latter may already be seen as virtually beaten.

And now, before the game commences, there is still

another phenomenon one must mention, as to the perfect stranger it seems to give an almost uncanny air to the whole proceeding. The cheering for the teams is in the charge of conductors.

The supporters of the teams, i.e., the alumni of the competing colleges, are ranged compactly and face each other on either side of the field. In front of them at intervals of about twenty-five yards are men with megaphones, who start the peculiar college cheers, and, having got them started, conduct them with violent and athletic gesticulation.

This proceeding interested me enormously. Especially was I fascinated in watching the efforts of the conductors on the beaten side to revive the waning enthusiasm, as time oiled out and the chances of recovery seemed hopeless. It was a terrible and ungrateful task. It is hard to cheer in defeat. The cheering on the other side is all the time becoming more aggressive and spontaneous. One remembered how the Israelites, in captivity by the waters of Babylon, hung up their harps.

One thing this game has in common with all other football. There is a kick-off. But after that, there is very little kicking. When once a side has gained possession of the ball its whole effort is directed to retaining that possession and advancing the ball by every method, other than kicking, toward its opponents' goal.

To kick it usually means to pass it into your opponents' hands, and you may be a long time recovering it again. Consequently, the game develops into a kind of gladiatorial contest, where each man in the team has the definite task of tackling and overthrowing his opposite member in the other team, quite irrespective of whether he has the ball or not. One of them is bound to have it, and he may be the one.

The game proceeds in spasms. The ball having been "downed," that is, the man who has it having been collared and thrown, the whistle goes and play stops. Immediately the team in possession of the ball goes into a "huddle," which appears to be a kind of secret conference, heads all thrust together. At first I supposed this to be a "scrimmage," until it became evident that only one team was in it.

At this "huddle," the plan of campaign is quickly stated by the captain, and the team returns to face its crouching opponents. The plan is put into operation. Everything is intense excitement. One player is seen to be running across the ground in the hope of outflanking the enemy. Piercing yells and shrieks tear the air. All the spectators begin to rise from their seats, as the runner gathers speed, when, lo, one of the opposing team, converting himself into a kind of aerial torpedo, hurls himself at the runner, catches him round the knees, and brings him suddenly to earth.

The ball has been advanced three yards nearer the goal, however, and there is great rejoicing. This is repeated many times back and forth, and there are doubtless a vast variety of combinations and subtleties that the uninitiated could hardly hope to grasp.

A touchdown behind the goal line, and the anti climax of the ensuing kick, seemed to follow on the same lines as the English Rugby game. I was told that the game I had been witnessing was not as exciting as some, but I for one was well content, and, as the proverb says, enough is better than too much.

J.S.B.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

AMPHIBIOUS planes will make possible a new Thames-to-Seine air service. The route from Paris to London will be quicker. Experiments were made by a pilot of the Air Union Company with a land-or-water machine. Below the big boatlike hull the pilot can release pneumatic tire "landings." Therefore, the vehicle, which carries six passengers, can operate either from a land station or from the surface of a river. Principally, it appears that the intention is to take passengers aboard on the Thames and alight in the river of Paris. The advantage of this method is obvious. Hitherto those who desired to take advantage of the air service had to drive out to the airdromes at Croydon and Le Bourget. These journeys had to be added to the actual air journey. Accordingly, the time saved was greatly diminished, and travel was complicated. Now if the Thames-to-Seine route is successful, passengers will be able to embark in the heart of London and disembark in the heart of Paris, and vice versa. The customs inspectors have, however, to be mollified. They are insisting on a descent at a definite point; but surely it would be easy enough to get up a customs office in the neighborhood of the Pont-Neuf and allow the airplanes to come down in the vicinity.

One of the most interesting art exhibitions in Paris is that of the well-known painter, Maurice Denis. The present pictures chiefly relate to his travels. His technique is extremely individual, and his canvases have a tonality which makes their authorship unmistakable. They are decorative in effect. They are almost without shadows. They are filled with an expression of tranquility. Maurice Denis is especially pleased with provincial landscapes, with their soft-lined horizons and great cypresses. His Brittany scenes also make the most harmonious compositions. His pictures, in short, recall his decorative work on the dome of the Petit Palais and the ceiling of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, which are among the most beautiful productions of our time.

The French Government has drawn up a plan for the reorganization of the match monopoly. It provides for the establishment of a French company over which the state, which is at present the full owner, will retain complete control. In particular, the state will fix the sale prices. The proportion of share capital that may be owned by foreigners is limited to 35 per cent. It is asserted that by handing over the management of the match monopoly to a controlled company the output could be increased threefold and the enterprise be put upon a sounder commercial basis. There is indeed no reason why all the requirements of France and the French colonies should not be supplied and the necessity of buying matches abroad obviated. The scheme has its opponents, who will not hear of any surrender, even partial, of government monopolies, but the opposition can, it is believed, be overcome.

The Paris branch of the League of Nations Union has now its offices in the building of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Its program of work discloses its vitality. Many volunteers have come forward to help, and there is no doubt that the movement makes headway in France. It is, of course, one thing for the Government to support the League idea and to utilize the League; but it is quite another to induce the public to take the League seriously and enthusiastically. The propaganda in France is admirably organized and the ideals of the League are assiduously put forward. The principal purpose is to influence public opinion in the cause of international peace through arbitration.

The French Government has just made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of W. L. Warden, the editor of the Continental Daily Mail. It is a deserved though belated distinction. There are no fewer than four daily newspapers printed in English in Paris. They are both American and British, and are all except one connected with a parent newspaper in New York, Chicago, or London. One may not altogether agree with their policy, but they unquestionably fulfill a useful purpose, keeping

American and British residents on the Continent and visitors in close touch with home conditions. But the Daily Mail (that is to say, the Continental edition), which was founded by Northcliffe, played a remarkable, indeed a unique, rôle during the war. It was almost the only newspaper to reach the troops. Its production in the most difficult circumstances, with communications almost entirely cut and its distribution on a long, constantly moving line, required extraordinary alertness and ingenuity. Mr. Warden, as the writer can personally testify, displayed these qualities. The purpose of the Paris journal was certainly not jingoistic, but was that of keeping the men cheerful under great hardships.

The nine hundredth anniversary of the birth of William the Conqueror is to be celebrated in Normandy. In June this year large numbers of English (and, for that matter, American) visitors are expected on the Normandy coast from which set sail William's ships for England on that expedition which changed the whole history of the two Channel countries.

The paper money which was issued by the Chambers of Commerce throughout France—local money which supplemented the national money—has been called in; but although a long time has been given for its return at least 40,000,000 francs are missing. It is not expected that they will ever be reimbursed. They have completely disappeared. The Chambers issued the notes at their own risk with the privilege of reaping any profits that might accrue from the enterprise. Presumably they made profits by the depreciation of the franc, and to those profits must be added the sums which have not been reclaimed. These amounts have been and will be applied very largely to works of public utility.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed without notice.

"The Use of the Word 'Unity'"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have been very much interested in the letter recently published in the MONITOR under the caption, "The Use of the Word 'Unity,'" and over the initials F.H. I feel, however, that while your correspondent brings out a great truth, his letter also contains a fallacy. It seems to me that, while true unity is, as he says, universal, and while this should always be kept in thought, yet we cannot dispense with the human footsteps which lead to the demonstration of this unity.

Surely such ideas as those referred to by F.H.—Scandinavian unity, unity of the English-speaking peoples, and so on—rightly viewed, are steps toward the realization of a yet wider unity. I agree that there is a tendency, which needs to be recognized and constantly guarded against, toward so close an association between particular groups as may result in exclusiveness; but surely the way to avoid this is not to be afraid of such linking up, but while encouraging it, at the same time ceaselessly to inculcate the thought of the essential unity of the human race, and the thought that the fuller realization of this is the goal toward which these more limited concepts of unity are leading.

With unity, as with all great ideas, it is a case of "precept upon precept; line upon line; here a little, and there a little." And if the English-speaking peoples are drawn closer together, shall it not be that they may be able to make a better contribution to the universal good? We do not say that a united family is less of an asset to the community than a family whose members have little appreciation of family ties; nor does a true patriotism include any antagonism toward the peoples of other countries than one's own; all right ideas of unity, however limited, can and should be regarded as stepping-stones to the one all-embracing unity. If this is not so, why do we acclaim Locarno—or, for that matter, and if I may be allowed so personal a reference, what is the raison d'être of the United States? G.S. Cornwall, Eng.

Stricter Regulation of Realty Bond Sales

Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the American Construction Council. He insists that the agreement is inadequate and unsatisfactory because of the fact that instead of actually securing safety for the investor, the mortgage agreement referred to relieves the underwriting